



COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

*Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
County of Aberdeen*

FOR THE YEAR

1936

T W E L F T H
A N N U A L R E P O R T

By The
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

On The
Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
County of Aberdeen
For The Year

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S T A T I S T I C A L S U M M A R Y

(For the Landward Area and all the Burghs).

	<u>Landward Area.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Acreage 	1,251,735	3,917	1,255,652
2. Population (estimated)	106,916	40,008	146,924
3. Density of population per acre .	.085	10.2	.12
4. Birth-rate 	18.9	20.3	19.4
5. Infantile Mortality. 	57.2	68.7	60.5
6. Death-rate 	12.8	13.3	12.9

P R E F A C E. ---

I beg to submit herewith my Twelfth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December, 1936, on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Aberdeen. There are also incorporated Reports by the Regional Bacteriologist, by the County Veterinary Inspector and by the County Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and the Burgh Sanitary Inspectors.

It has been decided that the co-ordination of the medical and bacteriological services of the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine with the City of Aberdeen should continue to function for a further period of five years as from 15th May, 1935.

The co-ordination Scheme, as relating to the veterinary services will continue - unless curtailed by legislation - for a similar period, but, in them, the contracting parties are the Councils of the County of Aberdeen and City of Aberdeen only. The County Council of Kincardine have not yet considered it politic to adopt a whole-time system of veterinary inspection.

VETERINARY
SERVICES.

Attention is drawn to the Section of the Report dealing with the Veterinary Services. It is gratifying to note that during 1936 the Veterinary Staff were able to undertake the examination of a large number of cows at unregistered dairies and this was mainly due to the fact that there were no changes on the staff.

It is probable that legislation will be introduced at an early date whereby all whole-time Veterinary Officers will be employed by the Central Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and not by Local Authorities. Although such a change might prove advantageous in certain areas, it is unlikely that any benefit would accrue to the North-East where the Scheme of the Regional Veterinary Services came into operation comparatively recently. It was hoped that by means of the Regional Veterinary Scheme much would be done to produce tubercle-free milk for the community; this will undoubtedly be one of the aims of the Central Department but more might have been obtained in this area by Officials who were servants of the Local Authority than by Central Officials.

An endeavour is being made that, in the event of the Veterinary Services being transferred, Scotland should have a National Service and that meat inspection and other minor Veterinary Services should also be carried out by the Government Inspectors.

Three years ago, the landward area of the County was divided into four sections, each under the control of a Divisional Sanitary Inspector. This re-organisation of the sanitary services has proved very successful. Within recent years, the duties of sanitary inspectors have been completely re-orientated. In former days, the sanitary inspectors concentrated mainly on the supposed effect of defective sanitation on the incidence of infectious diseases, but now, with our increased knowledge of epidemiology, their efforts in this direction have been diminished and they now concentrate on the vital relationship existing between housing and health. There are/

THE SANITARY
SERVICES.

are now four Divisional Sanitary Inspectors instead of seven, and, from the housing point of view, this is a distinct advantage as it is now possible to get greater uniformity of housing standards as to habitability. At the same time, one feels regret that the multiplicity of duties, now imposed on Sanitary Inspectors, has, to a definite degree, placed the routine investigation of the source of infectious diseases rather in the background.

In the near future, the Council will no doubt seriously consider the advisability of appointing a County Sanitary Inspector. I know that this is a controversial subject but the time is not far distant when the Council will recognise the importance and advantage of having one Chief Sanitary Officer who, co-operating with the Medical Officer, will be in a position to report to the Council on sanitary and housing conditions on a uniform system.

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the County were, in 1932, reduced from twelve to five. The Hospitals at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Inverurie, Huntly and Aboyne have been retained as Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Strichen Hospital is now functioning as a Tuberculosis Institution. The other six Hospitals - Braemar, Ballater, Alford, Summerfield, Turriff and Ellon ceased to be used for the reception of infectious cases. In May, 1935, when the City boundaries were extended, Summerfield Hospital passed into the possession of the Aberdeen Town Council who are now making splendid use of the Hospital for sick persons and temporarily for maternity cases. Turriff Hospital has been re-opened as a Cottage Hospital, on a voluntary basis, with four beds reserved by the County Council for statutory cases; the re-opening of Turriff Hospital has been a complete success, thanks to the good work of the Hospital Committee. The other disused Hospitals at Braemar, Ballater, Alford and Ellon have not yet been re-opened, but, during the current year, Ellon Hospital will be opened as a Maternity unit for ante-natal cases and cases of normal confinement. This unit, though small, will tend to relieve the tension at the new Maternity Hospital and Ante-Natal Annexe. It has been recognised for a long time that Inverurie Hospital is structurally unsuitable for the reception of infectious cases. The County Council has decided to erect a new Infectious Diseases Hospital in the neighbourhood of the present Hospital, with a bed accommodation of 60 to 70. The site has been acquired and plans for this new Hospital have been prepared. The fate of the old Infectious Diseases Hospital has not yet been decided, but there is every hope that it will ultimately be used as a "Cottage Hospital", run on voluntary lines.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was carried out with great efficiency by Dr. J. S. Walker who had the willing co-operation and assistance of the general practitioners in the County. In this work, acknowledgment must be made of the enthusiasm shown by head teachers and their staffs and by the District Nurses.

THE DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION
CAMPAIGN.

The effort to immunise artificially school and pre-school children should be pursued, but, in order to make the scheme effective, additional medical assistance is necessary. Without systematic re-testing, our work in this connection is being carried out partly in the dark. In my opinion, additional/

additional whole-time medical assistance should be provided, but I shall report to the Council in detail on this aspect of disease prevention before the end of 1937.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1936, was 106,916 for the landward area and 40,008 for the burghs. In 1931, the census for the landward area was 107,423, and the decrease of 507 is accounted for by the annexation by the City of Aberdeen of part of the County. POPULATION.

In 1936, there were 2,027 births in the landward area, 19 more than in 1935. The birth-rate was 18.9 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate in the ten burghs in the County was 20.3. The birth-rate for the whole of Scotland was 17.9. BIRTH-RATE.

The number of deaths in the landward area was 1,370. This is equal to a death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population as compared with 13.4 in 1935. In the burghs, the death-rate was 13.3, as compared with 13.1 in 1935. In 1936, the death-rate for the whole of Scotland was 13.4 per 1,000 of population. DEATH-RATE.

A wave of scarlet fever in the landward area and burghs began in 1933, reached its maximum in 1934 with 1,491 cases, showed a slight decrease with 1,408 in 1935 and a further decrease in 1936 when 1,278 cases were notified. The disease was of the mild type. INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

As regards diphtheria, 658 cases were notified as compared with 612 in 1935.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the County, including the Burghs, was 67. Fifty deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 17 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.46 per 1,000 of population - 0.34 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.12 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In Scotland, the death-rate was 0.74 per 1,000 of population - 0.55 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.19 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In regard to the tuberculosis death-rate, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, the County held an exceptionally enviable position. TUBERCULOSIS.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department has been carried out with much success. At the County Clinics, good work is performed and one looks forward to the time when Clinics will be established in every burgh in the County. MATERNITY
AND CHILD
WELFARE
SERVICES.

The Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children has been performed - as in previous years - with efficiency. The dental treatment of school children deserves special attention. At present, there are two whole-time dentists, stationed in Aberdeen, and two part-time dentists, one in Peterhead and the other in Huntly. Experience has shown that, with this staff, the necessary dental work cannot be adequately overtaken. In my opinion, another whole-time dentist should be appointed. SCHOOL MEDICAL
SERVICES.

The propaganda carried out by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom deserves every praise. Through its agency, there is no doubt that the percentage of consents to treatment has been increased.

The housing position in the County is dealt with in some detail in this Report. The value of the operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, cannot be gainsaid. Whatever may be the position adopted by other Local Authorities, it can be said that the Aberdeen County Council has carried out the provisions of these Acts with great equity and conscientiousness. HOUSING.

The extent of the Council's operations in regard to the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935 is embodied in this Report.

Again I wish to put on record my appreciation of the zeal and efficiency shown by all members of the professional, technical and clerical staffs. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Public Health Department,
4, Albyn Place,
Aberdeen.
26th June, 1937.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE LANDWARD AREA.

1. Vital Statistics.

Population.

The population of the landward area of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1936, was 106,916. The population, as ascertained at the last four decennial censuses, was as under:-

In 1901	the population	was	124,007
In 1911	"	"	119,209
In 1921	"	"	113,567
In 1931	"	"	107,423

In 1936, the natural increase in the population - the excess of births over deaths - was 657, as compared with 569 in 1935.

Marriages.

In 1936, 491 marriages were registered as compared with 509 in 1935. The marriage-rate, that is, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population, was 4.6 as compared with 4.7 in 1935.

Births.

The total number of births, corrected for inward and outward transfers, was 2,027. Of these, 1,047 were males and 980 females. There were 19 more births than in 1935. The Scottish birth-rate in 1936 was 17.9 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate for the landward area was 18.9. The corresponding figures in 1935 were 17.8 and 18.8 respectively.

Of the total births, 279 were illegitimate. The illegitimate birth-rate was 13.7 in 1936. In 1935, it was 14.3; in 1934, it was 16.5; in 1933, 15.1; in 1932, 16.03; in 1931, 17.17; in 1930, 16.7; and in 1929, 17.3

Deaths and Death-rate.

After corrections were made for transfers, it was found that the net number of deaths was 1,370 equivalent to a death-rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population. The death-rate in 1935 was 13.4

In the Burghs, there were 535 deaths, representing a death-rate 13.3 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13.1 in 1935.

The total number of deaths registered in Scotland was 66,747 equivalent to a death-rate of 13.4.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death in the Landward Area and in the Burghs, together with the number of deaths attributable to the various well-defined diseases, appear in Table I.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death	Landward Area.	BURGHES.										Total for Burghs.
		Ballatar	Ellon	Fraserburgh	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Roschearty	Turriff	Peterhead	
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels ...	516	10	10	27	20	20	10	10	9	18	58	192
Respiratory Diseases -												
Bronchitis ...	49	-	1	4	4	5	-	-	-	3	10	27
Pneumonia ...	79	1	2	3	6	2	-	2	1	2	8	27
Other ...	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Cancer ...	175	2	2	11	10	11	4	6	2	2	19	69
Tuberculosis -												
Pulmonary ...	35	1	1	6	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	15
Non-pulmonary ...	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Kidney Diseases ...	60	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	5	1	10	27
Chief Epidemic Diseases -												
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	9	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	9
Diphtheria ...	14	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	2	-	9
Whooping Cough ...	16	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Measles ...	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever ...	22	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	6
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis ...	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Influenza ...	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Puerperal Sepsis, &c.	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diseases of early infancy	66	1	3	6	-	-	2	-	1	1	10	24
Violence ...	60	-	-	8	2	1	2	-	-	-	4	17

With regard to the causes of death, the following facts are of interest:-

- (1) Diseases of the heart and blood vessels caused 708 deaths, 43 less than in 1935.
- (2) In 1936, there were 244 deaths from cancer, as compared with 217 in 1935.
- (3) Pneumonia was the cause of death in 106 cases a decrease of 22 as compared with 1935.
- (4)/

- (4) Influenza caused 11 deaths in 1936. In 1935, the number of deaths due to this cause was 51.
- (5) In 1936, puerperal fever caused 4 deaths as compared with 15 in 1935 and 16 in 1934.

2. Morbidity and Mortality from Infectious Diseases.

(a) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under this heading, the numbers of infectious cases notified and treated included - unless otherwise stated - both the Landward Area and Burghs.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified from the Landward Area and Burghs since 1925 was as follows:-

1925	398	cases.
1926	627	"
1927	603	"
1928	577	"
1929	356	"
1930	296	"
1931	223	"
1932	317	"
1933	660	"
1934	1,491	"
1935	1,408	"
1936	1,278	"

The number of cases notified in the Landward Area was 945, and in the Burghs, 333. The corresponding figures for 1935, were 1,068 and 340 respectively. There was thus, in 1936, a decrease of scarlet fever cases of 123 in the Landward Area and a decrease of 7 in the Burghs.

Scarlet Fever is an endemic disease which shows epidemic prevalence. There is a short cycle of increased prevalence every 4 to 6 years and a long cycle which makes its appearance every 15 to 25 years. A long wave crest occurred in 1913 and 1934 is at the peak of another such crest.

A greatly increased wave of prevalence occurred in Scotland in 1932 the peak being reached in 1933. Notifications in Scotland from 1930 to 1935 were:-

1930	16,393	cases.
1931	18,755	"
1932	28,106	"
1933	38,887	"
1934	33,338	"
1935	22,738	"
1936	18,848	"

Greatly increased prevalence in Aberdeenshire did not appear until 1934 when 1,491 cases were notified from the Landward Area and Burghs, the figures for the preceding year being 660. In 1935, 1,408 were notified, and in 1936, there was a further fall of 130 cases. It is noteworthy that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever is frequently closely followed by an increase in the incidence of Diphtheria.

Age Incidence:- Of the 945 cases notified from the Landward Area, 552 or 58.4 per cent were of school age and 172 or 18.2 per cent belonged to the pre-school age period.

The ages of the notified cases are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

Scarlet Fever.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions	Under 1 Year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65.	Total.
Buchan	2	64	200	28	33	6	1	334
Mar	-	34	120	24	35	8	-	221
Central	1	51	165	28	26	3	-	274
Strathbogie	1	19	67	12	14	3	-	116
Totals	4	168	552	92	108	20	1	945
Percentage	.42	17.7	58.4	9.8	11.4	2.1	.1	100

Seasonal Prevalence:- The monthly prevalence in the Landward Area and Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

Scarlet Fever.

Monthly Incidence of Cases (Landward Area and Burghs).

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Landward Area.</u>	<u>Burghs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
January	114	38	152
February	82	33	115
March	104	43	147
April	58	18	76
May	56	22	78
June	88	35	123
July	52	24	76
August	62	19	81
September	93	24	117
October	95	39	134
November	63	17	80
December	78	21	99
Total	945	333	1,278

There was an abnormal prevalence in each month of the year, but the peak months were January, March and October.

Of the 1,278 notified cases, 1,080 or 84 per cent were treated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals. Details regarding the cases treated institutionally are given in Table IV. The number of admissions to Hospital is not equivalent to the number of cases treated in Hospital, as one case may be treated in two Hospitals. For example, all cases with severe complications, such as, mastoiditis, are transferred from County Hospitals to the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Case Mortality:- The number of deaths was 28 representing a case mortality of 2.2. Twenty seven deaths occurred in Hospitals and one at home.

TABLE IV.

SCARLET FEVER - LANDWARD AREA and BURGHs.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Hospital.	Areas normally served.	Number of admissions to Hospital.	Total Period of institutional treatment in days of completed cases.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case.	Number of deaths.
Inverurie.	District of Garioch and Burghs of Inverurie, Kintore, and Oldmeldrum. <u>Part of Aberdeen District.</u>	140	7,393	134	54.4	2
Aboyne.	Deeside District. <u>Part of Aberdeen and Alford Districts.</u>	203	9,484	202	45.4	7
Huntly.	Huntly District and Burgh. <u>Turriff Burgh and part of Turriff District and remainder of Alford District.</u>	232	11,090	245	44.5	4
Fraserburgh.	Fraserburgh Burgh. <u>Rosehearty Burgh. Part of Deer, Ellon and Turriff Districts.</u>	271	10,436	284	36	5
Peterhead.	Peterhead Burgh. <u>Part of Deer and Ellon Districts.</u>	277	10,388	303	34	2
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	Oldmachar and Peterculter. <u>(from Bieldside eastwards),</u>	48	2,754	55	44.4	7
Total		1,171	51,545	1,223	41.2	27

Diphtheria.

In Diphtheria, there are minor waves of increased incidence occurring every 5 years. There are rarely pandemic waves such as appear regularly in Scarlet Fever.

Increased prevalence of Diphtheria occurred in 1909, 1914, 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935.

In 1934 and 1935, a long Scarlet Fever wave coincided with a Diphtheria wave thus causing an enormous increase in the demand for hospital accommodation.

In 1936, 658 cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 612 in 1935. In the Landward Area, 407 cases were notified, as against 308 in 1935; in the Burghs, 251 as against 304 in 1935.

TABLE V.

Diphtheria.

Age Incidence of Cases (Divisions).

County Divisions.	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total.
Buchan	3	20	115	27	13	8	3	189
Mar	1	11	48	6	11	-	-	77
Central	-	9	49	12	10	3	1	84
Strathbogie	1	8	31	6	9	2	-	57
Totals	5	48	243	51	43	13	4	407
Percentage	1.2	11.8	59.7	12.5	10.6	3.2	.9	100

TABLE VI.

Diphtheria.

Monthly Incidence (Landward Area and Burghs).

Month.	Divisions.	Burghs.	Totals.
January ...	65	48	113
February ...	32	28	60
March ...	25	37	62
April ...	34	23	57
May ...	44	18	62
June ...	33	14	47
July ...	20	11	31
August ...	30	9	39
September ...	27	21	48
October ...	42	11	53
November ...	22	14	36
December ...	33	17	50
Totals	407	251	658

TABLE VII.

Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT (Landward Area and Burghs).

Hospital	Number of admissions to Hospital	Period of Institutional treatment in days per completed case.	Number discharged during year.	Number of days in Hospital per completed case	Number of deaths.
Inverurie	-	-	-	-	-
Aboyne	110	3,410	109	31	1
Huntly	15	962	20	45.8	1
Fraserburgh	233	5,755	235	23.8	7
Peterhead	164	4,365	158	27.1	3
City Hospital, Aberdeen.	107	4,217	111	35.1	9
Totals	629	18,709	633	28.6	21

Mortality:- Twenty-one deaths occurred amongst the 629 cases treated in hospital, representing a case mortality of 3.3. Two cases died at home. The total number of deaths, namely 23, represents a case mortality of 3.5.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Nine notifications of typhoid and para-typhoid fevers were received in 1936, as compared with 8 in 1935. The cases were distributed as follows:-

Central Division	...	6 cases.
Buchan "	...	2 "
Strathbogie "	...	1 case.

The highest case mortality in the past ten years occurred in 1930, with 13.6. In 1926, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 there were no deaths from these diseases.

Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

There were three notifications of this disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).

There were no notifications of this disease.

Polio-encephalitis.

No notifications were received in 1936.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One notification of "Spotted Fever" was received. The patient, aged three months, was treated institutionally.

Undulant /

Undulant and Continued Fevers.

No case of undulant fever was notified.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

In 1936, no notification was received.

Erysipelas.

Seventy-seven cases of erysipelas were notified, as compared with 92 in 1935. Forty cases were treated in hospital. There were two deaths - a case mortality of 2.6.

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, in its acute and primary forms, is a notifiable disease. In 1936, 282 cases were notified from the Landward Area and Burghs, and 107 received institutional treatment.

Accommodation for pneumonia cases is provided in most of the Cottage Hospitals in the County, but special wards are set aside in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital, Aberdeen, for the treatment of those cases who are physically fit to be transferred. In Woodend Hospital, contiguous laboratory facilities exist, and selected cases receive specific treatment with anti-pneumococcic serum. The administration of serum to selected cases of pneumonia has been found to be nearly always followed by:-

- (a) a diminution of complications.
- (b) a hastening of the crisis and consequent conservation of the heart's action.
- (c) a shortening of the convalescent period.
- (d) a reduction in the death-rate from this disease.

The two essentials for successful serum therapy are a recognition of the type of invading organism, and, where applicable, administration of serum as soon after the onset of the disease as is possible.

There were 106 deaths from this disease, a case mortality of 37 per cent.

Malaria.

No case of malaria was notified.

Dysentery.

Forty cases of dysentery were notified, as compared with 13 cases in 1935. Nine of the cases were treated in institutions.

Small-pox.

No case occurred during the year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases.

The four chief non-notifiable diseases are measles, whooping-cough, mumps and chicken-pox. Chicken-pox ceased to be a compulsorily notifiable disease as from 31st December, 1932. The fact that these diseases are not compulsorily notifiable results in an absence of knowledge as to the exact measure of their actual incidence. Information as to their incidence amongst school children is obtained from Head Teachers and Attendance Officers. These diseases are usually/

usually not in themselves dangerous, but when severe complications ensue - and these are usually pulmonary - arrangements are made for transference to appropriate institutions.

3. Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

The Scheme for the active immunisation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria in the County of Aberdeen has been proceeding with increasing vigour. The figures shown are for the nine months 1st April - 31st December, 1936. In the Annual Report for 1935, statistics were given for the period up to 31st March, 1936. During the nine months now under review, Schick testing with subsequent immunising was carried out in the Turriff, Deeside and Alford School areas, a further seventy two schools having been completed. The figures relative to these are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Name of School	Number on School Roll.	Percentage of Consents.	Number Tested	Number Schick		Number Immunised	
				Positive	Negative	School	Pre-School.
Crudie	92	80.4	60	55	5	64	10
Upperbrae	46	59.0	17	17	-	27	-
King Edward	97	90.0	64	59	4	81	6
Fisherie	30	100.0	23	23	-	22	13
Ardmiddle	71	84.5	47	46	1	57	5
Fintry	70	96.0	50	47	3	64	5
New Byth	130	84.0	87	74	12	93	26
Garmond	16	87.5	4	4	-	13	4
Birkenhills	95	84.2	58	57	1	78	19
Greeness	62	98.4	51	44	7	54	14
Monquhitter	213	92.0	166	151	11	181	24
Fyvie	230	75.0	126	113	10	152	3
Auchterless	140	80.0	78	67	5	95	21
Steinmanhill	50	90.0	36	27	5	36	4
Woodhead	60	98.3	41	40	1	58	9
Millbrex	55	89.0	42	41	1	48	1
Badenscoth	70	90.0	47	45	2	60	12
Fisherford	64	75.0	38	36	2	46	2
Meiklefolia	138	90.0	86	83	3	119	16
St. Katherines	18	67.0	8	7	1	11	2
Turriff	622	87.0	441	369	69	474	69
Corgarff	29	93.1	15	13	2	25	13
Knocklea	17	100.0	11	11	-	17	6
Strathdon	71	100.0	57	56	1	68	21
Towie	61	95.0	51	47	3	53	10
Ardlair	14	100.0	11	4	7	7	4
Semeil	25	100.0	21	21	-	25	12
Glenbuchat	27	96.3	17	16	1	24	5
Balloch	9	100.0	8	8	-	9	3
Braemar	26	88.4	15	13	1	22	4
Braemar R.C.	25	96.0	16	16	-	23	3
Inverey	14	93.0	11	11	-	13	7
Girnec	12	92.0	4	4	-	11	4
Birkhall	29	83.0	20	15	5	19	5
Glentanar	38	80.0	22	18	3	25	1
Crathie	81	83.0	51	54	-	67	13
Birse	17	94.0	14	8	4	9	4
Ballogie	24	100.0	19	17	2	22	4
Finzean	74	67.5	37	31	6	39	8
Ballater /							

TABLE VIII - Contd.

Name of School.	Number on School Roll.	Percentage of Consents.	Number Tested	Number Schick		Number Immunised	
				Positive	Negative	School	Pre- School
Ballater	245	90.0	177	144	33	187	50
Logie Coldstone	89	97.0	69	60	9	77	7
Kinnord	21	90.4	16	16	-	19	1
Aboyne	170	86.5	120	75	43	99	35
Tarland	176	77.0	108	104	4	130	21
Coull	31	84.0	20	16	2	22	2
Lumphanan	88	50.0	28	17	9	32	8
Corse	95	75.0	49	37	10	54	9
Tornaveen	55	91.0	38	34	4	46	5
Torphins	164	91.5	121	100	20	128	20
Glengairn	10	80.0	8	8	-	8	-
Kincardine O'Neil	66	91.0	39	28	11	44	21
Greenburn	11	100.0	7	7	-	11	5
Gushnie	46	80.4	30	23	7	30	7
Cairncoullie	25	96.0	17	15	1	22	6
Kildrummy	54	100.0	45	40	5	48	23
Cluny	84	90.4	56	46	10	65	15
Craigievar	78	73.1	46	35	11	44	6
Tough	85	90.5	64	60	4	73	10
Midmar	108	96.3	83	70	9	91	2
Tullynessle	104	90.3	70	61	7	83	15
Keig	66	69.0	28	23	5	38	5
Millbank	49	86.0	34	28	6	36	8
Tillyfourie	36	92.0	17	10	7	25	20
Gallowhill	32	87.5	19	18	1	27	2
Alford	202	94.0	141	100	38	146	9
Lumsden	94	99.0	70	49	8	79	17
Craig	15	100.0	11	9	1	13	1
Monymusk	97	97.0	78	64	13	79	9
Sir A. Grant's	30	100.0	22	16	5	24	16
Kennay	271	84.5	185	146	36	184	31
Tulloch	20	100.0	15	11	4	16	8
Bourtie	13	100.0	9	8	1	12	2
Additional Number of Consents.	-		11	6	1	11	-
Totals from 1st April - 31st December, 1936.	5692	87.0	3824	3252	503	4314	788

Percentage of Consents:- The response to the Scheme has been most encouraging and very satisfactory. The percentage of consents varied from 50 to 100, the average being 87 per cent - 4,948 consents out of 5,692 pupils on the school rolls - an increase of 12 per cent as compared with the figures of last year's report. Twenty-three schools had a percentage of consents of 96 or over and these are as follows:-

Fisherie, Knocklea, Strathdon, Ardlaw, Semeil, Balloch, Ballogie, Greenburn, Kildrummy, Craig, Sir A. Grant's, Tulloch and Bourtie - all had 100 per cent; Lumsden - 99 per cent: Greonness - 98.4 per cent: Woodhead - 98.3 per cent: Monymusk, Logie Coldstone - 97 per cent: Midmar, Glenbuchat - 96.3 per cent: Fintry, Braemar R.C. and Cairncoullie - 96 per cent.

Schools with the smallest percentage of consents were:-

Keig - 69 per cent: Finzean - 67.5 per cent: St.Katherine's - 67 per cent: Upperbrae - 59 per cent: Lumphanan - 50 per cent.

A comparison of the percentage of consents and the number of children Schick tested in each school area completed since 1935 is shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX.

Schools		Number of Pupils on School Rolls.	Number of Consents.	Percentage of Consents	Number of Children 7 years and over		Percentage Immune.
Area.	Number				Schick +	Schick -	
Aberdeen	31	3448	2670	77.4	1689	414	20.0
Ellon	27	2609	2256	86.5	1527	178	10.4
Turriff	21	2369	2030	86.0	1405	143	9.2
Deeside	23	1561	1309	84.0	833	166	17.0
Alford	26	1729	1569	91.0	989	188	16.0
Peterhead (Burgh)	6	2637	1801	68.3	696	605	46.5
Fraserburgh (Burgh)	5	2157	1331	62.0	537	467	46.5

It will be seen that in the Alford area an average of 91 per cent of consents was obtained in the 26 schools in the area. Credit for this very excellent response was largely the result of the efforts and co-operation of the Head Teachers, District Nurses and local Medical Practitioners.

Schick Testing:- There were 3,824 school children of 7 years of age or over Schick tested and of these 3,252 were Schick positive and 503 Schick negative, 69 being absent at the reading of the test. Thus, of those children tested, 87 per cent were susceptible and 13 per cent immune. The relative immunity in each school area completed since 1935 is shown in Table IX. The lowest rate of natural immunity occurred in the Turriff area while the highest rate of immunity occurred in the Burghs. These facts, along with the relative variations found in the susceptibility to Diphtheria of Aberdeenshire school children in age groups in rural and burghal areas, are illustrated in Chart I, the figures for which appear in Table X. The County areas referred to are those which are found in Table IX.

TABLE /

TABLE X.

VARIATIONS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY WITH AGE IN ABERDEENSHIRE SCHOOL CHILDREN 1935-36.

Age in Years.	Aberdeenshire as a whole.			Rural areas.			Burghal areas.		
	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive	Number Schick Positive	Number Schick Tested	Percentage Schick Positive.
7	1104	1322	83.4	837	925	90.4	267	396	67.4
8	1112	1319	84.3	848	911	93.1	264	408	65.0
9	1085	1299	83.5	839	926	91.0	246	373	66.0
10	1065	1324	80.4	838	946	89.0	227	378	60.0
11	1008	1289	78.2	767	914	84.0	241	375	64.2
12	950	1299	73.1	689	862	80.0	261	437	60.0
13	895	1254	71.3	644	822	78.3	251	432	58.1
14	301	466	64.3	169	241	70.1	132	225	59.0
15	95	156	61.0	30	44	68.2	65	112	58.0
16	38	65	58.4	6	14	43.0	32	51	63.0
17	23	44	52.2	6	11	54.5	17	33	51.5
Totals	7676	9837	78.0	5673	6617	86.0	2003	3220	62.2

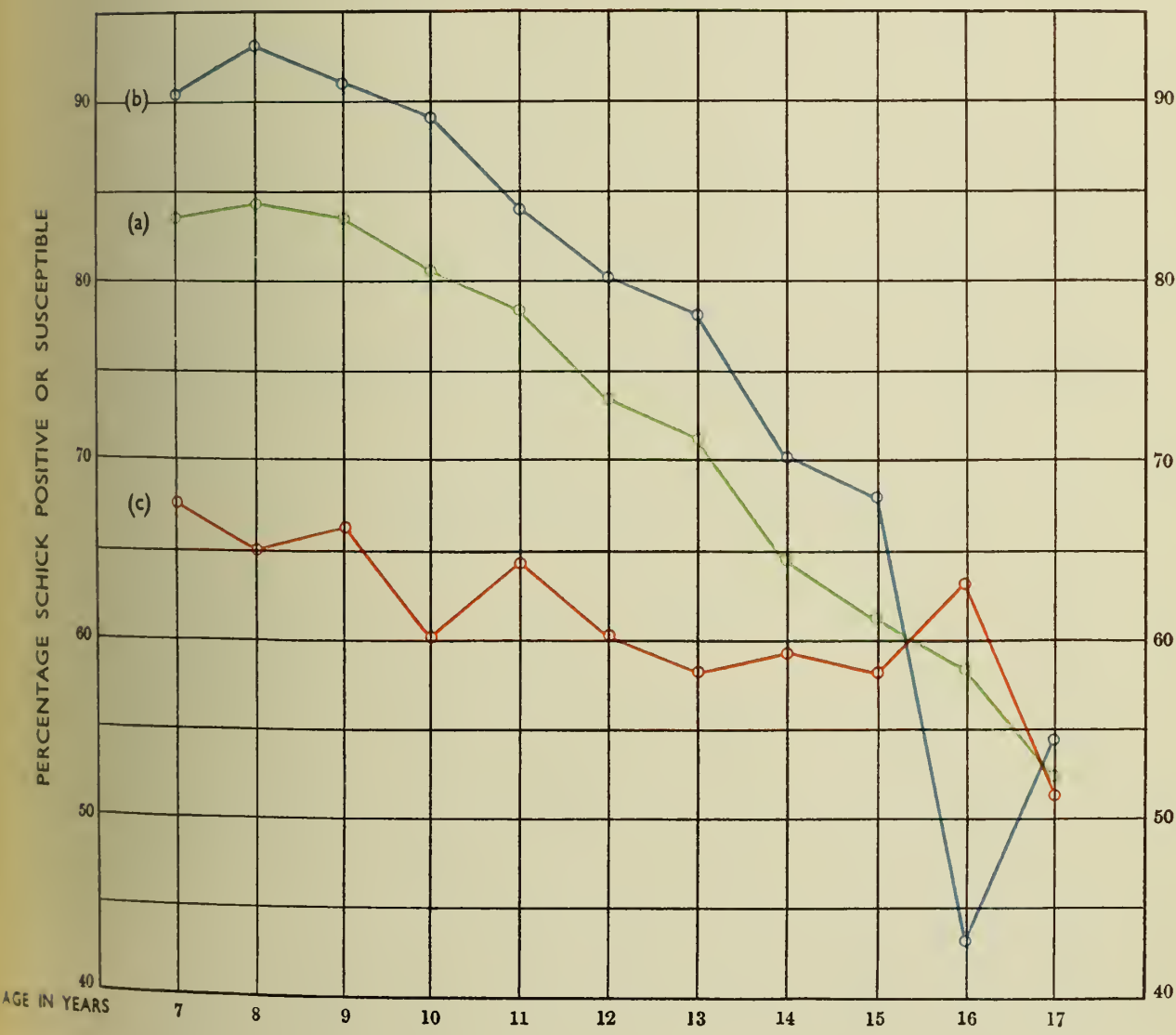
CHART I

VARIATION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DIPHTHERIA WITH AGE IN ABERDEENSHIRE SCHOOL CHILDREN 1935-1936

(a) ABERDEENSHIRE AS A WHOLE

(b) RURAL AREAS

(c) BURGHAL AREAS



The data in Chart I and Tablo X may be summarised as follows:-

1. School children resident in rural areas show a high degree of susceptibility to Diphtheria, 90.4 per cent being Schick-positive at age of 7 years rising to 93.1 per cent at 8 years and thereafter progressively declining with each year until at 17 years only 54.5 per cent are Schick-positive.
2. School children resident in burghal areas, aro, up to age of 13 years, on an average at least 20 per cent less susceptible to Diphtheria than rural children the decline in susceptibility varying only a little with age.

The conclusion arrived at, after Schick-testing and reading, 9,837 Abordeonshire school children of 7 years and over, is that children resident in burghal areas acquire naturally and early in life, an active immunity which is maintained at a fairly constant level throughout school life and which, up to the age of 13 years, is at least 20 per cent higher than the immunity found in children resident in rural areas.

Susceptibility to Diphtheria after an Attack of the Disease.

It was pointed out in the last report that an attack of Diphtheria does not necessarily afford protection against further attacks of the disease. Of the school children who were Schick-tested, 500 had had an attack of the disease and of these 191 or 38.2 per cent were found to be still susceptible to the disease. When these children are grouped according to rural or burghal residence there is no appreciable difference in the susceptibility rate as Table XI shows. The only difference found in the two groups was the occurrence of pseudo-reactions in burghal areas, 9 and 12 of the positive and negative reactions respectively being pseudo-roactions.

TABLE XI.

Susceptibility Rate in School Children - After an Attack of Diphtheria - 1935-36.

Area	Number Tested	Number Schick-Positive	Number Schick-Negative	Percentage still Schick-Positive
Rural	125	47	78	37.6
Burghal	375	144	231	38.4
Wholo County	500	191	309	38.2

Of the 500 cases Schick-tested who previously had had an attack of Diphtheria, 8 had had two attacks of the disease; 3 of them were found immune when tested while 5 were still susceptible. There is therefore some foundation for the belief that three or even four attacks of Diphtheria may occur in the same individual. The 5 Schick-positive reactors were artificially immunised and the results of re-tests are awaited with interest.

Re-testing-- Since the preliminary work of ascertaining the antigenic value of the four Alum Precipitated Toxoids ("A", "B", "C" and "D") no re-testing has been done except in the case of those children/

children in whom, as mentioned in the last report, a further trial of "C" prophylactic was tested out. It was considered that much more benefit would accrue from continuing the immunising work without any addition to the medical staff and getting over the County schools once than utilising valuable time in re-testing. Our decision is probably justified in view of the comparison between the attack-rate amongst immunised and non-immunised school and pre-school children. This point is discussed later.

Immunisation:- The "B" prophylactic, by the "one shot" method, was continued as the immunising agent. The results of a further trial of "C" prophylactic are as follows:-

Of 143 immunised Schick-positive children retested and read 3 months after immunisation, 62 were found to be still Schick-positive and 81 Schick-negative at the re-test. Thus, only 57 per cent of known Schick-positives were rendered immune after the lapse of 3 months. The "C" prophylactic on this occasion was made up specially in 0.5 c.c. doses and as will be seen the result was very disappointing and compared unfavourably with the 81.5 per cent immunity obtained previously with 1 c.c. dose. All the Schick-positives - 76 in number - were re-immunised.

Table VIII shows that the total number of children immunised at the Schools was 5,102, 4,314 of whom were of school age and 788 of pre-school age. These, together with 18 children immunised privately by general practitioners bring total to 5,120. Since 1935, 12,920 children have been immunised.

Incidence of Diphtheria amongst Immunised Children.

Since the Scheme was inaugurated, 42 immunised children of school and pre-school age were notified as having contracted Diphtheria, 24 occurring after and 18 before the lapse of 3 months. Allowing the latter period for the establishment of full immunity, the attack-rate amongst the immunised is 0.1 per cent. The attack-rate amongst the non-immunised school and pre-school children for the period under review was 2.8 per cent, so that had the whole of the children at these ages been artificially immunised, the incidence would have been reduced to 1/28 of the actual cases representing a reduction in about 800 cases at these ages.

From the information available it would appear that the severity of the disease amongst the immunised was, in the majority of cases, modified. We have, however, to record the occurrence of one death from Diphtheria amongst those immunised. This case was a girl of 12 years who, six months after active immunisation, developed a sore throat and was suffering from Diphtheria for nearly ten days before the family physician was called in. A severe virulent diphtheritic infection was found clinically and the girl succumbed to the disease six weeks later. The moral arising out of this sad event may be stated thus - "In all cases of "sore" throat, whether it be in immunised or non-immunised individuals, medical advice must be sought for immediately".

Further evidence of the value of active prophylactic measures against Diphtheria may be obtained by recording the protection afforded to the immunised members of a family when the disease has subsequently occurred in the only other non-immunised child of the family. Amongst the children immunised there were 15/

15 such families in which this occurred. The number of immunised children per family varied from 1-5, the average being over 2 per family. None of these immunised children contracted Diphtheria.

Conclusions:- Reviewing our results for the past two years it can be said that Schick-testing followed by artificial active immunisation of those susceptible to Diphtheria, with A.P.T. by the "one shot" method or active immunisation without preliminary Schick-testing, will afford a high degree of protection against Diphtheria but not absolute immunity. It is of the utmost importance for parents to recognise the latter fact. They must not assume that if a child develops a "sore throat" subsequent to immunisation the child will not take Diphtheria. In all such cases, medical advice should be obtained without delay. Failure to recognise these facts may lead to disaster.

The postponement of re-testing those immunised until the remaining schools in the County have been visited is justified by results.

The response to the County Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme continues to be most satisfactory. The active co-operation which has existed between this Department and Head Teachers, District Nurses and local general practitioners has been responsible for this creditable result.

4. Housing.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

Perhaps the most important rural housing enactment ever introduced is the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The Housing (Rural Workers) (Amendment) Act, 1931, enabled Local Authorities to continue to give grants or loans up to 1st October, 1936. Under present legislation, applications may be received by the Local Authority up to 24th June, 1938.

Property owners have taken full advantage of these Acts. The plans submitted are carefully scrutinised by a Sub-Committee and the standard attained in Aberdeenshire has been very high indeed. It is unlikely that an extension of operation will be granted beyond June, 1938.

In Table XII, herewith appended, are given details as to housing progress under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

TABLE /

TABLE XII.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931.

	1. Assistance by way of Grants by the Local Authority.					Grants by the Local Authority.	
	Number of Dwellings.					Total amount of grants promised.	Total amount of grants paid.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made.	In respect of which certificates have been issued under Rule 2 of the Schedule to the Act.	In respect of which grants have been paid.	On which work has been finished	On which work has been commenced but not finished.		
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1936.	350	333	258	270	107	£32,160.4.11	£24,310.14.10
For period to 31st December, 1936.	2463	2386	2118	2143	107	212,647.19.5	186,425..5
	2. Assistance by way of Loans by the Local Authority.					Total amount of loans promised	Total amount of loans advanced.
	In respect of which applications for assistance have been made.	On which work has been finished	On which work has been commenced but not finished.	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been promised	Number of dwellings in respect of which loans have been advanced.		
For year from 1st January to 31st December, 1936.	15	13	2	15	14	£1,650	£1,680
For period to 31st December, 1936.	50	48	2	50	48	6,027.12.5	5,161.4.9

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

In the Annual Report for 1935 details were given of the survey of all houses under £45 rental, carried out in the special districts, villages and hamlets. Following the Report last year, 74 houses were completed by the Local Authority under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and at the end of the year 8 houses were in course of erection under the same Act. Seventy-six houses were in course of erection under the 1935 Act (Composite Scheme). The survey of all houses in the rural area of the County was completed by the Sanitary Inspectors. The houses inspected numbered 18732 and of that number 2,212 were found to be unfit for human habitation and 1,763 fit houses were found to be over-crowded in terms of the 1935 Act.

In Table XIII is shown the distribution of unfit houses.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Distribution of Unfit Houses.

Division.	Size of Houses						Total.
	1-apt.	2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.	6-apt. & over	
Buchan	140	320	406	126	87	40	1119
Central	120	169	215	55	63	28	650
Mar	23	10	12	3	-	-	48
Strathbogie	58	110	172	34	14	9	395
Total	341	609	803	218	164	77	2212

Details of the houses inspected are given in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV.

Description of House	Category I	Category II	Category III	Total
Ordinary Houses	1,779	1,687	630	4,096
Sub-Let Houses	42	56	10	108
Farm Houses	2,447	1,880	143	4,470
Cottar Houses	727	1,537	465	2,729
Crofts	1,008	1,643	561	3,212
Chaumers	1,226	884	283	2,393
Other Tied Houses	1,006	304	29	1,339
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1	4	33	38
Summer Residences	76	6	3	85
Empty Houses	112	95	55	362
Total	8,424	8,096	2,212	18,732

Overcrowding /

Overcrowding occurred in fit houses as shown in Table XV.

TABLE XV.

Description of House	Category I	Category II	Total.
Ordinary Houses	76	147	223
Sub-Let Houses	10	17	27
Farm Houses	7	22	29
Cottar Houses	65	217	282
Crofts	29	112	139
Chaumers	279	232	511
Other Tied Houses	17	21	38
Total	483	768	1249

The number of new houses required for Rural Areas, is shown in Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

Buchan Division. TABLE XVI. SHOWING NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOUSE REQUIRED.

Type of House Over-Crowded or Unfit.	Size of House						Total
	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	
Ordinary Houses	37	87	65	57	6	-	302
Farm Houses	4	19	31	19	2	-	75
Cottar Houses	31	86	251	85	8	1	362
Crofts	56	98	104	81	6	-	345
Chaumers	204	29	6	-	-	-	239
Other Tied Houses	-	8	2	1	1	-	12
Tents, Vans & Sheds	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	382	328	360	243	23	1	1,337

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOUSE REQUIRED.

Central Division.

Type of House Over-Crowded or Unfit.	Size of House						Total
	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	
Ordinary Houses	45	74	120	56	12	3	310
Farm Houses	5	9	19	20	8	6	67
Cottar Houses	15	43	92	80	5	-	235
Crofts	23	22	65	57	11	3	181
Chaumers	192	21	6	-	-	-	219
Other Tied Houses	3	6	12	17	1	-	39
Tents, Vans & Sheds	9	6	6	1	-	-	22
Totals	292	181	320	231	37	12	1,073

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOUSE REQUIRED.

Mar Division.

Type of House Over-Crowded or Unfit.	Size of House.						Total.
	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	
Ordinary Houses	43	40	40	22	4	-	149
Farm Houses.	13	18	31	10	1	-	73
Cottar Houses.	2	10	20	14	-	-	46
Crofts	18	25	29	8	1	-	81
Chaumers	106	2	-	-	-	-	108
Other Tied Houses.	3	7	8	7	1	-	26
Tents, Vans & Sheds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	185	102	128	61	7	-	483

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOUSE REQUIRED.

Strathbogie Division.

Type of House Over-Crowded or Unfit.	Size of House.						Total.
	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	
Ordinary Houses	-	27	129	46	2	-	204
Farm Houses	-	-	18	2	1	-	21
Cottar Houses	-	-	67	52	8	-	128
Crofts	-	12	98	40	2	-	152
Chaumers	192	46	2	-	-	-	240
Other Tied Houses	-	-	11	4	1	-	16
Tents, Vans & Sheds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	192	86	325	144	14	-	761

It is noted that 3,654 houses are required and of that number 2,689 houses are "tied" consisting of farm houses, cottar houses, crofts, chaumers, etc. In connection with the re-housing of ordinary rural labourers, etc., it is proposed to build houses for these people in special districts, 965 houses being required.

The distribution of new houses for ordinary labourers, etc., is shown in Table XX.

TABLE XX.

The distribution of new houses for ordinary labourers, etc., is as follows:-

Division	Size of Houses Required.						Total.
	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apt.	
Buchan	87	87	65	57	6	-	302
Central	45	74	120	56	12	3	310
Mar	43	40	40	22	4	-	149
Strathbogie	-	27	129	46	2	-	204
Total	175	228	354	181	24	3	965

During the past two years a complete survey of all houses in the County has been carried out and 27,052 dwelling-houses have been inspected. If the housing progress is to continue and accurate records are to be kept, it will be necessary to increase the staff of Sanitary Inspectors for housing duties.

5. Disinfections.

The number of official disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors appears in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie.	Total.
After Scarlet Fever	334	171	196	70	771
" Diphtheria	189	41	68	37	335
" Enteric Fever	-	-	3	1	4
" Tuberculosis	6	2	8	10	26
" Other Infections	-	-	5	14	19
Totals ...	529	214	280	132	1155

6. Factory and Workshops Act.

In 1936, there were 959 factories and workshops on the register. Details as to their number, the number of inspections, of notices served and of defects found and remedied, appear in the following Table:-

TABLE XXII.

	Buchan	Mar	Central	Strath- bogie.	Total.
Number on Register	321	165	248	225	959
" of Inspections	102	113	200	86	501
Notices served under Section 2 (3), &c.	15	-	19	-	34
Defects found ...	15	1	19	4	39
" remedied .	15	1	16	4	36

SECTION II.

THE HEALTH OF THE BURGHS.

Population. - The population of the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1936, was 40,008.

As compared with the estimated population in 1935, there is an increase of 146.

The population of the several Burghs is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

BURGHS	Population, as estimated to middle of 1935.	Population, as estimated to middle of 1936.	Estimated increase or decrease.
Ballater	1,245	1,241	4 Decrease
Ellon	1,374	1,403	29 Increase
Fraserburgh	10,229	10,304	75 "
Huntly	3,929	3,950	21 "
Inverurie	4,640	4,669	29 "
Kintore	783	804	21 "
Oldmeldrum	1,010	989	21 Decrease
Rosehearty	1,156	1,140	16 "
Turriff	2,475	2,459	16 "
Peterhead	13,021	13,049	28 Increase
Totals	39,862	40,008	146 Increase

Marriages. - There were 331 marriages, representing a marriage-rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of population. The marriage-rate in 1935 was 8.2.

Births. - In Table II are given the total number of births, the corrected birth-rate, the number of illegitimate births and the illegitimate birth-rates.

TABLE II.

BURGHES.	Number (including illegitimate births)	Birth-rate (corrected)	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 total births.
Ballater	23	18.5	2	8.7
Ellon	30	21.4	4	13.3
Fraserburgh	212	20.5	16	7.5
Huntly	66	16.7	4	6.
Inverurie	65	13.9	7	10.8
Kintore	20	24.9	3	15.
Oldmeldrum	14	14.1	3	21.4
Rosehearty	28	24.5	1	3.6
Turriff	43	17.9	5	11.6
Peterhead	314	24	17	5.4
Totals	815	20.4	62	7.6
Corresponding figures for 1935.	760	19.06	69	9.08

Deaths and Death-rates. - There were 535 deaths, representing a death-rate of 13.3 per 1,000 of population, as against 13.1 in 1935.

The number of deaths and the death-rates in each of the Burghs is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

BURGHES.		Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Ballater	...	19	15.3
Ellon	...	24	17.1
Fraserburgh	...	95	9.2
Huntly	...	73	10.9
Inverurie	...	56	11.9
Kintore	...	23	28.6
Oldmeldrum	...	22	22.2
Rosehearty	...	24	21.
Turriff	...	37	15.
Peterhead	...	162	12.4
Total	...	535	13.3

INCIDENCE of the COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1936, there were notified 333 cases of scarlet fever and 251 cases of diphtheria. In 1935, 340 cases of scarlet fever and 304 of diphtheria were notified.

Particulars relating to the incidence of infectious diseases are contained in Section I of the Report.

HOUSING.

The progress made in housing in the Burghs is set out in Table IV. Excluding houses reconstructed under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 522 new houses either had been built during 1936 or were in course of construction at the end of the year.

HOUSING IN THE BURGHS - 1936.

	Ballater	Ellon	Fraser- burgh.	Huntly	Inverurie	Kintore	Oldmeldrum	Rose- hearty	Turriff	Peterhead	Total
A, - Completed during 1936.											
1. With aid of Subsidy											
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	96	12	12	-	40	-	20	52	232
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	-	1	2	6	7	-	1	-	1	7	25
B. - In course of erection at 31st December, 1936.											
1. With aid of Subsidy.											
(a) By Local Authority	-	16	91	36	12	-	-	20	6	50	231
(b) By private enterprise	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
2. By unassisted private enterprise.	2	-	1	6	4	-	2	-	-	1	16
Totals	2	17	190	60	53	-	43	20	27	110	522
Population	1,241	1,403	10,304	3,950	4,669	804	989	1,140	2,459	13,049	40,008
Number of new houses completed in 1936, or in course of erection, per 1,000 of population	1.6	12.1	18.4	15.2	11.3	-	43.4	17.5	10.9	8.4	13.5
Number of applications lodged during 1936 under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	-	-	2	5	6	-	1	8	-	-	22

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Scheme for Mother and Child Welfare embraces not only the landward area but also the ten Burghs within the County.

There are five Child Welfare Clinics, situated in Huntly, Inverurie, Ellon, Peterhead and Bucksburn. During the year, the local medical practitioners have continued to give their enthusiastic support, with the result that the Clinics have functioned with increasing success. At the Clinics, medical practitioners, nurses, Red Cross workers and others deliver periodic lectures.

Births and Birth-rates.

The population of the County, including the Burghs, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1936, was 146,924. The number of births registered was 2,842 and the birth-rate was 19.4 per 1,000 of population. In 1935, the birth-rate was 18.9.

Of the 2,842 births, 341 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 11.9 per 100 births, as against 12.9 in 1935.

For the whole of Scotland, the birth-rate in 1936 was 17.9 per 1,000. The Scottish birth-rate reached its highest recorded peak in 1876 when it was 35.62 per 1,000; since then, excluding minor fluctuations, the trend has been gradually downwards. In 1936, the rate was practically only half what it was in 1876.

Infantile Mortality.

The term "Infantile Mortality" means the number of children who die under one year of age. In 1936, there were 172 infant deaths. The infantile mortality rate - the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live registered births - was 60.5. In 1935, the rate was 71.8, and 67 in 1934.

The causes of the 172 infant deaths are shown in the following table:-

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformation	89
Pneumonia (all forms)	21
Whooping Cough	14
Diseases of Nervous System & Sense Organs	14
Diarrhoea, etc.	9
Bronchitis	6
Violence	3
Diseases of the Skin & Locomotor System	2
Circulatory Diseases.	2
Diphtheria	2
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2
Other Epidemic Diseases	1
Tuberculous Disease	1
Influenza	1
Appendicitis	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1
Other General Diseases	3
Total	<u>172</u>

Maternal Mortality.

During 1936, there were 10 deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or child-birth. Of these 10 deaths, 8 were classified by the Registrar-General as due to pregnancy or child-birth. Details regarding all of these deaths were obtained from the attending medical practitioners.

In one case, death followed abortion, and in another death was due to ectopic gestation; both of these cases died in Public Institutions. The remaining 8 cases were attended by private practitioners. Three were sent to Public Institutions for further treatment and died there. One was sent to a Maternity Home where she died. The remaining 4 died subsequently in Public Institutions.

Forty-one cases of puerperal fever were notified. The number notified in 1935 was 57. Forty cases were treated in the special Puerperal Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and of these 3 died. One case, notified as puerperal fever in 1935, died in City Hospital, Aberdeen on 1st January, 1936, making a total of 4 deaths. One case was treated at home.

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. The number notified in 1935 was 12. Of the 5 cases notified, 2 were treated in institutions in Aberdeen. The remaining 3 were treated at home. All five recovered.

It may be noted that, in addition to above, 11 cases of puerperal sepsis and 6 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified to Aberdeen City Public Health Department from amongst women who belonged to the County of Aberdeen but who had gone to the City of Aberdeen for confinement.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

The report for the year 1936 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, is herewith submitted.

The number of midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the area was ten.

Births in Area.

Total Number of Births during 1936.	Total Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) during 1936.	Actual Number of Births Attended by Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of Deaths of New-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1936.	
				Births	Deaths
2,842	57	323	4	-	-

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1936.
14	1	-

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of cases during 1936.	Total Number of deaths during 1936 (corrected for transfers)	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1936.	
				Cases	Deaths
41	4	2	-	-	-

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total Number of cases during 1936.	Total Number of deaths during 1936.	Actual Number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1936.	
				Cases	Deaths
5	-	-	-	-	-

Cases of Still-Birth (Dead Born)

Total Number of Cases during 1936.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1936.
67	10

Cases of Emergency.

Notifications were received from midwives of having in 105 cases sent for medical assistance. In all these cases medical assistance was obtained. In 96 cases, the assistance was required for the mother and in 9 cases for the child.

Summary of Cases.

1. During Pregnancy	...	6
2. During Parturition	...	78
3. After Parturition	...	12
4. For infant	...	<u>9</u>
		<u>105</u>

£227.10/- was paid to doctors for the above services, and
£35. 0. 0d. was paid to midwives.

Provision of Foods.

In 1936, milk and foods were granted to 16 mothers and to 93 children. The total quantity of liquid milk supplied was 1569 gallons. No dried milk or other milk substitutes were supplied. Fifty six pounds of other food preparations (Virol) were distributed. The cost of the milk was £137. 2. 9d., and of Virol £3.5.0d., giving a total of £140. 7. 9d. The amount recovered by the Local Authority was £1.11. 3d. and thus the net expenditure by the Local Authority in this connection was £138.16.6d.

The total amount expended on milk and foods in 1935 was
£262. 6. 7d.

Home Visitation.

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
Number of infants under one year of age visited by Health Visitors	2441	13976
Number of children, one to five years, visited by Health Visitors	3613	12790
Number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors	1305	3606

Measles and Whooping Cough.

There is no definite arrangement for the institutional treatment of County children contracting these diseases. Where the home circumstances do not permit of the patient being properly nursed at home, accommodation is obtained either in one of the County Infectious Diseases Hospitals or in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Fourteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in 1936, as compared with 5 in 1935. Of the 14 cases, 9 belonged to the landward area and five to one of the Burghs. All were notified by general medical practitioners. Seven received treatment in the City Hospital, Aberdeen. One case was blind before being brought to the notice of the Health Department.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Nine deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred amongst children under one year. In 1936, there was no outbreak of epidemic diarrhoea in the County.

Provision/

Provision for Sick Children.

Ailing children under five years of age may be admitted to (1) The Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children, (2) the special Children's Wards of the Aberdeen City Hospital, and (3) Thorngrove Home, Aberdeen. A limited number of beds is set aside in Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter, for the reception of pre-school children, aged from 3 to 5 years.

Home-Helps.

During 1936, the County Council supplied three home-helps.

Maternity Hospital and Ante-Natal Annexe.

The arrangements made some years ago between the County Council and the Maternity Hospital Directors are still in operation. County patients are admitted to this institution at a weekly charge of 30/-.

In 1936, 73 County patients were treated in the Maternity Hospital and 51 in the Ante-Natal Annexe. The cost to the County was £194.17. 3d., as compared with £88. 1. 2d. in 1935.

Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the attendances, during the year, at the various Child Welfare Clinics:-

	Huntly	Inverurie	Bucksburn	Ellon	Peterhead
<u>Enrolled:</u>					
Mothers	77	57	90	34	160
Babies (-1 year)	70	17	70	11	161
Children (1-5 years)	54	33	42	34	42
<u>Total Attendances:</u>					
Mothers	476	768	418	220	3526
Babies (-1 year)	377	192	330	66	1794
Children (1-5 years)	266	305	220	199	707

Preliminary Survey of Maternal Welfare Services.

In the end of 1935, the Department of Health for Scotland called for a survey of the Maternal Welfare Services and this was submitted, under date 5th March, 1936. The Report by the Medical Officer of Health is here given in full but an extensive Scheme will require to be drawn up in connection with the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, which came into operation in May, 1937, and which deals largely with necessary domiciliary provisions.

County of Aberdeen - Maternal Welfare.

Report by Medical Officer of Health.

INTRODUCTION:

In terms of Circular N.M. & C. of the Department of Health
42/1935
for Scotland, dated 21st December, 1935, I beg to report as follows:-

In /

In this Circular, it is stated that Local Authorities should make a survey of their Maternal Welfare Services, having in view the conclusions and recommendations contained in the "Report on Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Scotland", issued by the Department in 1935.

As regards pathological conditions, the practice in the County of Aberdeen is that, where such conditions exist and fail to respond to treatment, and if the necessary steps for the patient's safety cannot otherwise be taken, the Medical Officer of Health is at once informed. Where conditions are unsatisfactory, steps are taken to have ante-natal and intra-natal cases removed to an institution - either the Maternity Hospital or Woodend (Municipal) Hospital - for treatment. All post-natal cases requiring attention are immediately notified to the Medical Officer of Health and are removed to Hospital.

A. PRESENT POSITION:

(1) Ante-Natal Care:

As regards ante-natal examinations, the three special examinations referred to in the above mentioned Report, are carried out by only a small number of practitioners.

Provision exists in the Scheme whereby, in special cases, Home Helps are provided for Ante-natal cases on the request of the attending practitioner. In only one recent case, however, has such a Home Help been desired or provided. The request for Home Helps is usually made where, for domestic reasons, assistance is required during the puerperium, and such requests are always complied with.

Ante-natal institutional provision is available in the Ante-natal Wards attached to the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital. This is taken advantage of to a limited extent in abnormal conditions.

In connection with cases of abortion, these are admitted to Woodend (Municipal) Hospital or to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

(2) Intra-Natal Care:

In the County of Aberdeen, five Voluntary Cottage Hospitals, with nine beds reserved for maternity cases, have been provided by the County Council as follows:-

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>No. of Beds.</u>
The Hospital, Turriff	4
Insch & District War Memorial Hospital, Insch	2
Nicoll Hospital, Rhynie	1
Cottage Hospital, Fyvie	1
Kincardine O'Neil War Memorial Hospital, Torphins	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>9</u>

These beds are reserved at a rate of £25 per bed per annum, whether occupied or not, plus 25/- per week when occupied, and the reason for retaining these beds in Voluntary Institutions is to enable doctors to have their cases in places readily accessible. Full advantage has been taken of these beds, but experience has shown that the number and distribution do not secure an adequate provision for the County of Aberdeen.

The/

The further provision which, it was hoped, would be secured by the utilisation of the Hospitals at Ellon, Alford and Ballater as Cottage Hospitals would appear to be indefinitely postponed.

Abnormal cases are sent to the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital where they are paid for by the County Council.

(3) Post-Natal Care:

The Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations are being well carried out in the County. All cases of Puerperal Fever are removed to a special Ward of 18 beds in the Aberdeen City Hospital, where there is a trained staff and special equipment. With regard to Puerperal Pyrexia - except in a very few cases and these are diminishing - all patients thus suffering are immediately removed to this Ward in the City Hospital. Those not removed constitute such cases as exhibit elevation of temperature due to such causes as mastitis and constipation.

In connection with Post-natal care, the Report recommends that:- "no person suffering from any infective condition should be allowed to come into contact with a puerperal woman". It is acknowledged that the ideal is that no person with haemolytic streptococci in the throat or nose should attend a woman during the puerperium, but the experience of the Medical Officer for Mother and Child Welfare and of myself is that instances do occur where a nurse or medical attendant harbours these organisms in the throat, and where the work must be carried out until alternative attendants can be secured; the precautions taken to render the so-called infective attendants safe - masking and special care with antiseptics - have proved thoroughly effective.

B. GENERAL REMARKS:

In the County Scheme the executive functions connected with the Maternity Service, so far as they come within the purview of the Local Authority, are at present directly under the direction of a Regional Medical Officer for Mother and Child Welfare.

In suitable cases, selected by this official, contraceptive instruction is available in the Constructive Birth Control Clinic, 4, Gerrard Street, Aberdeen. This institution is conducted by the Central Constructive Birth Control Committee in London and is subsidised by the Aberdeen Town Council. County patients may also be referred by medical men to this Clinic for advice.

In the existing Scheme, an attempt has been made, with success, to gain the co-operation of the women themselves. This is obtained by educational talks at the several Child Welfare Centres, lectures to Rural Institutes and to Women's Guilds. The existing Child Welfare Centres in the County of Aberdeen are situated at:- Bucksburn, Peterhead, Ellon, Huntly and Inverurie.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS:

(a) Institutional Accommodation:

Experience has proved that the institutional provision, both ante-natal and natal, existing in the County of Aberdeen is inadequate. Steps have been taken with a view to the Council considering the advisability of re-opening Ellon Hospital as an Ante-natal and Natal Hospital. This Hospital ceased to function as an Infectious Diseases Hospital on 16th May, 1932, and, since that date, has been vacant. It would be possible, at reasonable expense, to make this Hospital suitable for the reception of, say, four/

four Ante-natal cases and 10 or 11 Natal cases. The opening of Ellon Hospital for this purpose, together with the existing facilities available in Aberdeen City and elsewhere in the County, would, in the meantime, meet the institutional needs in the area, though it is to be regretted that neither Ballater nor Alford Hospitals are available for normal cases as these centres would have served the upper Doeside and Donside valleys.

With regard to Ante-natal cases requiring specialist advice, these could be drafted, for examination by an obstetrician, to Ellon Hospital or to a Centre in the City.

In the near future, the Aberdeen Town Council intend to erect an Ante-natal Annexe adjacent to the New Maternity Hospital on the Forresterhill site. In deciding on the best accommodation, regard will be had to the Ante-natal needs of the surrounding areas.

(b) Domiciliary Provision:

The recommendation contained in the Report that an obstetrician should be available for consultation with doctors in the area is regarded as very sound, and consideration has been given as to whether it would be advisable to have a whole-time obstetrician operating from Aberdeen and serving the City of Aberdeen and the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, or a part-time specialist. It is considered preferable that a part-time specialist should meantime be employed. A senior assistant in the Department of the Professor of Midwifery has been approached and suitable terms could be arranged whereby his services would be available on call by practitioners in the County through the Public Health Department. This arrangement would be a terminable one as experience may point to the desirability of association of the post with the University Chair or with the Maternity Hospital Clinician.

In the County of Aberdeen, there are 40 District Nursing Associations employing 41 district nurses of whom 39 are Queen's Nurses. These nurses are available to assist medical practitioners with Ante-natal, Natal and Post-natal work. They do not themselves undertake maternity cases, except under the supervision of a doctor, with one exception (Glass) where, owing to the distance from a doctor, the nurse - who is a certified midwife - can herself conduct delivery. The County Council makes a grant of £80 per annum to these Associations in payment of health services, including the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme.

(c) Voluntary Notification:

A suggestion has been made as to the advisability of the voluntary notification of pregnancy. While such a procedure is possible and practicable in the City of Aberdeen, the time does not seem to be opportune for the adoption of such a system in the County. Steps can certainly be taken to instruct the midwives and district nurses (in cases where a general practitioner's services have not been retained by the patient) to notify the Medical Officer of Health as to impending confinements so that arrangements can be made for proper ante-natal care. Before, however, voluntary notification could be introduced, a considerable amount of sympathetic propaganda would require to be conducted.

(d) /

(d) Exposition of Scheme:

With regard to the extent of available services, it is proposed that, whenever this Scheme is approved, the practitioners, midwives, district nurses, and others interested, be circularised as to its detailed provisions.

HARRY J. RAE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
4, Albyn Place,
ABERDEEN 5th March, 1936.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

The number of schools in the area is 232. The number of children on the register as at 31st July, 1936, was 26,417. The percentage of attendance was 90.2 as compared with 90.8 in the previous year.

Number of Visits to Schools.

The number of visits by the Medical Officers to schools for routine or systematic examination was 499. The number of special visits, that is, visits other than for purposes of systematic examination was 358. The corresponding figures for 1934-35 were 539 routine and 340 special examinations.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. Total Number of Children examined -

(a) Systematic Examination -

Beginners	...	...	2759	
Nine-year-olds	...	...	2530	
Twelve-year-olds	.	...	2647	
Sixteen-year-olds	.	...	<u>221</u>	8157

(b) Special Cases examined at special visits and re-examinations.

4950
13107

B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects.

2104

Number placed under observation for re-examination at subsequent visits, without treatment being recommended.

4072

C. Out of 2038 defects in children, 1399 or 68.6% received attention during the year.

In the following statements, 8157 is the number of pupils who underwent the full systematic examination, the only exception being the statement relating to visual acuity. The eyesight of entrants is not tested, and the total number of systematic cases whose eyesight was tested was 5398.

D. Clothing -

Clothing was found to be insufficient, dirty, or in bad repair in only 23 or .2 per cent. Six special cases were found to be unsatisfactory in this respect.

E. Footgear -

Footgear was found to be unsatisfactory in 19 or .2 per cent and in five special cases.

F. Average Height and Weight of Children -

Boys /

Boys.

<u>No. of Children.</u>	<u>Average Age in years.</u>	<u>Average Height in inches.</u>	<u>Average Weight in lbs.</u>
106	4 8/12	40.7	39.5
896	5 4/12	42.7	43.1
436	6 3/12	43.9	46.1
78	7 4/12	46.4	48
592	8 7/12	48.1	51.7
688	9 3/12	49.6	56.9
628	11 9/12	51.9	68.2
714	12 2/12	55.8	69.1
63	15 8/12	65.8	121.6
73	16 2/12	66.2	124.3

Girls.

74	4 9/12	41.1	39.2
794	5 6/12	42.4	43.2
336	6 3/12	43.7	44.5
39	7 4/12	46.4	48.3
575	8 8/12	48.2	50.3
675	9 3/12	50.1	58.7
562	11 7/12	54.9	69.3
743	12 3/12	57.6	76.6
50	15 8/12	63.8	112.8
35	16 2/12	64.8	119.1

G. Cleanliness of Head and Body -

(a) Head -

Dirty or Nits	...	...	198 or 2.4 per cent.
Vorminous Cases	...	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	109

(b) Body -

Dirty	...	...	19 or .2 per cent.
Vorminous Cases	...	...	3 or .03 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	14

H. Condition of Skin -

(a) Head -

Ringworm	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Impetigo	...	...	9 or .1 per cent.
Favus	...	...	-
Other diseases	...	...	12 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	11

(b) Body -

Ringworm	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Impotigo	...	...	11 or .1 per cent.
Scabies	...	...	17 or .2 per cent.
Other diseases	...	...	14 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	28

I. Nutrition -

Above Average	...	...	481 or 5.8 per cent.
Avorago	...	...	7273 or 89.1 "
Below Average	...	...	402 or 4.9 per cent.
Vory Bad	...	...	1 or .01 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	36

J. Teeth -

Sound	...	...	660 or 8 per cent.
1-4 decayed	...	...	5298 or 64.9 "
5 or more decayed	...	...	2047 or 25 per cent.
Oral Sepsis	...	...	152 or 1.8 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	45

K. (a) Nose -

Catarrh	...	...	290 or 3.5 per cent.
Obstruction	...	...	19 or .2 per cent.
Other Diseases	...	...	-
Special Cases	...	...	82

(b) Throat -

Tonsils -			
Slightly enlarged	...	...	863 or 10.5 per cent.
Markedly enlarged	...	...	252 or 3/per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	154
Adenoids -			
Probably Present	...	...	102 or 1.2 per cent.
Present	...	...	5 or .05 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	24

(c) Lymphatic Glands -

1. Submaxillary -

Palpably enlarged	...	...	859 or 10.5 per cent.
Markedly enlarged	...	...	8 or .1 per cent.
Suppurating	...	...	-
Cicatrices	...	...	56 or .6 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	76

2. Cervical -

Palpably enlarged	...	...	647 or 7.9 per cent.
Markedly enlarged	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Suppurating	...	...	-
Cicatrices	...	...	36 or .4 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	22

L. External Eye Disease -

Blepharitis	...	...	234 or 2.8 per cent.
Conjunctivitis	...	...	39 or .4 per cent.
Corneal Opacities	...	...	8 or .09 per cent.
Squint	...	...	120 or 1.4 per cent.
Other Diseases	...	...	20 or .2 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	128

M. Visual Acuity -

Good Vision	...	...	4788 or 88.7 per cent.
Fair Vision	...	...	503 or 9.3 per cent.
Bad Vision	...	...	107 or 1.9 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	172

N. Ears -

Otorrhoea	...	...	32 or .3 per cent.
Wax	...	...	74 or .9 per cent.
Other Diseases	...	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Special Cases	...	...	30

O. Hearing -

Slightly deaf	...	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Markedly deaf	...	...	1 or .01 " "
Special Cases	...	...	7

P. Speech -

Defective Articulation	..	42 or .5 per cent.
Stammering	...	16 or .1 per cent.
Special Cases	...	20

Q. Mental Condition -

Backward	...	59 or .7 per cent.
Mentally Defective	...	6 or .07 per cent.
Special Cases	...	59

R. Heart and Circulation -

Acquired Organic disease		52 or .6 per cent.
Congenital " "		8 or .09 per cent.
Functional	...	250 or 3.06 per cent.
Anaemia	...	87 or 1.06 per cent.
Special Cases	...	81

S. Lungs -

Chronic Bronchitis	...	122 or 1.5 per cent.
Tuberculosis	...	-
Suspected Tuberculosis	..	2 or .02 per cent.
Other diseases	...	59 or .7 per cent.
Special Cases	...	35

T. Nervous System -

Epilepsy	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Chorea	...	1 or .01 " "
Paralysis	...	9 or .1 per cent.
Other Diseases	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Special Cases	...	9

U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)

Glandular	...	2 or .02 per cent.
Bones and Joints	...	5 or .05 per cent.
Abdominal	...	1 or .01 " "
Skin	...	1 or .01 " "
Other Forms	...	-
Special Cases	...	5

V. Rickets -

Slight Rickets	...	41 or .5 per cent.
Marked Rickets	...	1 or .01 " "
Special Cases	...	2

W. Deformities -

Congenital	...	50 or .6 per cent.
Acquired	...	68 or .8 per cent.
Special Cases	...	10

X. Infectious and Contagious Diseases 43 or .5 per cent.

Y. Other Diseases and Defects ... 175 or 2.1 per cent.
Special Cases ... 93

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

<u>Inspection.</u>	<u>Whole-Time Dentists.</u>	<u>Part-Time Dentists.</u>
Number of schools inspected ...	95	16
" " children inspected ...	6999	1675
" " " with sound teeth	2846	406
Percentage of " " " "	42%	24.2%
Number of cases where parents were notified	4153	1269
" " Consents	2801	717
Percentage of Consents	69.8%	56.5%

Treatment.

Number of centres visited ...	90	16
" " children recommended and treated ...	2708	-
Total number of children treated, including "Specials" .	2905	939
Number of Extractions:-		
Temporary	2541	1217
Permanent	1237	400
Number of Fillings:-		
Temporary	522	18
Permanent	1437	160

Amount of Fees received - £57. 1. 6

Eye Treatment.

<u>Centres Visited.</u>	<u>Number of Cases treated.</u>
Aberdeen ...	62
Turriff ...	100
Huntly ...	85
Insch ...	38
Strichen ...	23
Maud ...	23
Kennay ...	38
Inverurie ...	89
Oldmeldrum ...	28
Alford ...	45
Ellon ...	27
Peterhead ...	140
Bucksburn ...	40
Aboyne and Ballater ..	69
Fraserburgh ...	<u>137</u>
Total	<u>944</u>

Analysis /

Analysis of Cases.

Spectacles ordered	...	...	700
Glasses satisfactory or unnecessary			226
Corneal Nebulae	...	...	5
Corneal Ulcers	...	...	3
Blepharitis	...	...	3
Old Iritis	...	...	2
Interstitial Keratitis	.	...	1
Aphakia (right)	...	...	1
Strumous Ophthalmia	...	...	1
Old injury (right eye)	.	...	1
Ectropion uveae congenitum	..		<u>1</u>
			<u>944</u>

In those children for whom spectacles were prescribed, the various errors occurred in the following proportions:-

Hypermetropia	...	352 - 50.28 per cent.
Hypermetropic Astigmatism		153 - 21.85 per cent.
Myopia	...	93 - 13.28 per cent.
Myopic Astigmatism	...	70 - 10.00 per cent.
Mixed Astigmatism	...	32 - 4.57 per cent.

Convergent Strabismus was noted in 14.48 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropia, and in 4.57 per cent of the cases of Hypermetropic Astigmatism.

Associated with refractive errors, the following affections were found:- Corneal nebulae and mental deficiency; choroiditis; adherent leucoma; albinism; congenital coloboma of each iris and choroid; congenital coloboma of left iris and choroid.

One hundred and eighty of the refractions were noted as specially urgent, including the following:- One aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, and two aged 13 with -10D spheres; One aged 12 with Right -19D, Left -16D; one aged 6 with -6D; One aged 7, and one aged 9 with -8D; one aged 11 with R - 15D, Left normal; two aged 12, with -10d, and -12D.

Of very special interest is the case of ectropion of the uveae, noted in the 1934 report, and seen again this year with normal vision and suffering no inconvenience. This affection must be of very rare occurrence, as it is the first seen by the Oculist in the whole of his experience.

The schoolmasters and officials have given every assistance, and the visiting nurses have been a great help in carrying on the treatment at the various Clinics.

The new room provided at the Central School, Fraserburgh, is a great improvement on the previous one, and enables the work to be carried on in much quieter surroundings.

SECTION V.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

The County Tuberculosis Scheme was inaugurated in Aberdeen in 1912 and has thus operated for 25 years. The facilities for the prevention and treatment of the disease have gradually been extended and the Council now has a very complete anti-tuberculosis organisation.

Until a specific remedy has been found against tuberculosis, preventive measures must continue to be taken to safeguard children against gross infection from tuberculous adults and against infection from milk from tuberculous cows. Further, when adults have become affected, every endeavour must be made to have cases recognised when the disease is in its early stages as, only then, is prompt treatment likely to lead to its arrest.

The practice in the County is to have early and "suspect" cases examined either at one of the six Dispensaries or in their homes. Diagnosis is often assisted by X-rays and provision for the taking of skiagrams exists at Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen. Pre-tuberculous children, that is, children with a tuberculous stigma but with no evidence of actual tuberculosis, are treated, in many cases for prolonged periods, at Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter. Early cases are sent to Newhills Sanatorium, Bucksburn, and more advanced cases to Strichen Hospital. Those that require highly specialised treatment, such as thoracoplasty and the induction of pneumo-thorax, are admitted to Woodend Hospital which also accommodates cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis from the County. A small number of non-pulmonary cases, of non-infectious type, are treated in the several Cottage Hospitals in the County.

For selected cases, especially post-institutional cases, shelters are provided, and, under the domiciliary section of the Tuberculosis Scheme, special foods and drugs are supplied when such are necessary for the patients' welfare or recovery.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During 1936, 222 new cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health, as compared with 185 in 1935. In addition to the 222 new notifications, 4 cases were notified by Medical Officers of Health of the areas in which they previously resided and were classified as "transfers". There were also 24 re-notifications of cases who had been previously notified in the County or had been notified by more than one practitioner.

Of the 222 cases notified, 80 suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and 142 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In recent years, there has been a marked decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis - as reckoned from the numbers notified - and it must be acknowledged that the recorded incidence is reasonably accurate as the completeness of notification is proportionate to the facilities provided by a Local Authority.

Although the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen to a remarkable degree, the same cannot be said of non-pulmonary tuberculosis which is almost entirely due to milk infection and can only be eradicated by providing a tubercle-free milk supply for the community. This can be done only by the building up of tubercle-free herds, which is meantime impracticable, or by supplying milk which/

which has been efficiently pasteurised by the "holder" method.

The distribution of the notified cases in age and sex groups is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in 1936.

		Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Pulmonary	(Males	1	1	1	8	13	5	6	1	36
	(Females	-	1	1	19	9	6	6	2	44
Non-Pulmonary	(Males	13	10	11	19	9	3	4	-	69
	(Females	7	14	15	19	6	4	5	3	73
Total ...		21	26	28	65	37	18	21	6	222

Sources of Notifications.

The sources of the notified cases were as follows:-

1. Notified by General Practitioners	...	...	195
2. Notified by Medical Officers of Medical or Surgical Hospitals	...	...	21
3. Notified by County Medical Officers of Health			2
4. Notified by Medical Officers of Health of other areas ("Transfers")	...	...	4
5. Notified by Medical Officers of Mental Institutions	...	...	5
6. Re-notifications	...	...	23
			<u>250</u>

Localisation of Disease.

The parts of the body affected in the 142 non-pulmonary cases were:-

1. Glands	...	...	87
2. Bones and Joints	...	...	26
3. Brain membranes	...	...	6
4. Abdomen	...	...	16
5. Other sites (including lupus)	...	...	<u>7</u>
			<u>142</u>

Occupational Incidence.

The vocations of the 222 cases notified are given in the following table:-

TABLE II /

TABLE II.

Occupation.	Number of Cases		
	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary.
Schoolgirls	32	3	29
Housewives	26	16	10
Farm Servants	23	4	19
Schoolboys	23	3	20
Domestic Servants	18	10	8
At Home	14	4	10
Labourers	9	6	3
Fishermen	5	4	1
Millworkers	4	3	1
Farmers	3	1	2
No occupation	11	8	3
Miscellaneous	54	18	36
Totals	222	80	142

MORTALITY.

The number of cases, notified in 1936 and dying before the end of the year, was 21. The percentage of deaths to notifications within the year was 9.5 as compared with 12.9 in 1935; 11.2 in 1934; 13.2 in 1933 and 10.8 in 1932.

All forms of tuberculosis accounted for 67 deaths, of which 50 were pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary. The total number of deaths in 1935 was 66; in 1934, 97; in 1933, 99, and in 1932 and 1931, 104.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeenshire, namely, 67, represents a death-rate of .46 per 1,000 of population. The 50 deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis represent a death-rate of .34 per 1,000.

In Scotland, in 1936, there were 3664 deaths from tuberculosis. Lung tuberculosis accounted for 2753 deaths, and tuberculosis in other parts of the body for 911. In 1935 and in 1936, the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the whole of Scotland was .74 per 1,000 of population; this established a low record. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1936, namely, .55 per 1,000, was the lowest yet recorded, but the death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis rose from .17 per 1,000 in 1935 to .18 in 1936.

In Table III are given the ages at death, in five age-groups, amongst deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past seven years:-

TABLE III /

TABLE III.

Age Groups	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Under 15 years	1	1	4	2	6	7	5
15-25 years	5	6	15	12	11	13	18
25-45 "	26	20	24	34	33	32	26
45-65 "	14	7	26	16	17	18	17
Over 65 "	4	2	5	3	4	4	-
Totals	50	36	74	67	71	74	66

TREATMENT.

1. Institutional Treatment.

The distribution of the 222 primary cases is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
A. Admitted to approved institutions	55	79
B. Not admitted to approved institutions because:-		
(1) Refused to go to institutions	6	-
(2) Inmates of Asylum, etc.	5	-
(3) Inmates of Voluntary Hospitals.	4	17
(4) Unsuitable for institutional treatment or such treatment not required.	10	43
(5) Attending Lupus Clinic	-	2
(6) Attending Ultra-violet ray Clinic	-	1
	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 142

Thus, 134 of the notified primary cases received institutional treatment. In addition, several patients received treatment who had been notified in years previous to 1936. Some were admitted for diagnostic purposes only. Several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis attended as out-patients at Woodend and the City Hospitals for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

In the following Table is given the distribution in Sanatoria and Hospitals of the cases first notified in 1936, of those who were notified prior to 1936 but who received treatment for the first time in that year, and of observation and pre-tuberculous cases:-

TABLE /

TABLE V.

Institutions.	Insured		Uninsured		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sanatoria ...	4	1	4	7	16
Hospitals ...	42	20	32	62	156
Linn Moor Convalescent Home ...	-	-	46	22	68
Totals ...	46	21	82	91	240

Duration of Treatment.

The average duration of stay in institutions was 151 days.

Dental Treatment.

The whole-time School Dental Surgeons visit the tuberculosis institutions and carry out necessary treatment. The work performed by them during 1936 is shown in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Name of Institution	Treatment carried out			Total number of "Treatments"	Total number of patients treated.
	Extraction	Filling	Scaling		
Newhills Sanatorium	30	1	7	38	29
Linn Moor Convalescent Home, Culter.	58	1	1	60	40
Strichen Hospital	32	1	2	35	32
Totals	120	3	10	133	101

2. Domiciliary Treatment.

Special foods to the value of £357:14:2 and drugs costing £217: 5:6¹/₂d. were supplied to 59 patients. Forty-six selected patients had the use of open shelters.

3. Dispensary Treatment.

Six dispensaries serve the County. These are conducted at the following centres:- The Central Dispensary at 4, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, and branch dispensaries at Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Bucksburn. At the Central Dispensary, patients are examined every Friday, and at the branch dispensaries clinics are conducted fortnightly. In Table VII are given the numbers who attended the individual clinics and also the total number of visits to these clinics:-

TABLE VII.

<u>Dispensary.</u>	<u>Number of Patients.</u>	<u>Total Number of Visits.</u>
1. Central	228	298
2. Huntly	22	68
3. Inverurie	14	78
4. Peterhead	55	152
5. Fraserburgh	34	94
6. Bucksburn	<u>19</u>	<u>68</u>
Totals	<u>372</u>	<u>758</u>

During 1936, the number of attendances for radiograms of chest or other parts of the body taken either at the City Hospital or at Woodend Hospital was 695. Of the 695 attendances, 484 attendances were made by in-patients and 211 out-patients. The total number of films taken was 812. In 1935, 755 radiograms were taken.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

Buchan Combination Home.

During 1936, Dr. Andrew Dickson, Old Deer, acted as Clinical Medical Officer to the Buchan Combination Home.

He has submitted the following report:-

"I beg to submit my annual report regarding the Maud Home for the year ended December, 1936. As successor to Dr. James Laird Dudgeon, Old Deer, I have had the privilege of attending the Maud Home as Medical Officer.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the administrative Medical Officer of the Home.

The Institution is in a good state of preservation both outside and inside.

The accommodation has been in no way taxed during the year under review.

The Home is heated by a low pressure hot water circulation which is comparatively modern and maintains an equable temperature throughout the building.

There is an electric plant on the premises, which supplies sufficient light.

The only method of ventilation is the natural system. The windows serve as the chief fresh air inlet, the vitiated air being extracted by the chimneys and square box ventilators in the roof leading into the chimneys. The majority of rooms do not admit of perflation.

The inmates are classified according to their physical condition. There is no special time for the revision of this classification, but any inmate requiring special attention is transferred to the appropriate class. They are also encouraged to do useful work according to their mental and physical capabilities.

The nursing attention, supervised by the matron, proves to be adequate.

There is a male and female sick ward.

Cases of acute illness are not sent to the Home. With the exception of eleven cases of influenza and two of bronchopneumonia, the cases were of trivial or transitory illness.

It was found necessary to refer two cases to another Institution on account of their mental condition. One case was referred to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary for X-Ray and further investigation.

The Public Health Bacteriological Services were utilised from time to time in the investigation of cases.

Post-maternity cases were brought back to the Home from the various Cottage Hospitals in the County until arrangements were made for their further care.

During the year there were 47 inmates treated in the sick-wards. There were 36 discharged. Five died, and there were 6 remaining on 31st December.

The/

The Home is visited by me on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and at any other time as required by the incidence of sickness.

Any complaint of sickness made by an inmate was promptly attended to by the nursing staff, examined by the Medical Officer and referred to the sick-ward, if necessary.

Medicines are supplied to the sick patients as directed by the Medical Officer.

The cleanliness of the patients and the hygiene of the wards are attended to satisfactorily. Those who are unable to keep themselves clean by regular bathing are bed-bathed.

Various patients required teeth extracted during the year. This was done by the Medical Officer. Many of the patients would benefit by further dental facilities as it was felt that it was impossible for the Medical Officer to do all the dental extractions which should be done.

Provision is made for isolation of cases in a room adjoining the Porter's Lodge.

The supply of hot and cold water is adequate, and the water-closets are modern. The drains are in good condition and efficiently trapped.

The inmates obtain excellent food in an adequate quantity. Special provision is made for the sick-wards patients where necessary, and also for young children".

The One-purpose Institution.

The hope that Buchan Combination Home would be converted into a One-purpose Institution has not yet been fulfilled. With a view to effecting this, negotiations with neighbouring Local Authorities are proceeding.

Other Institutional Accommodation.

The ordinary sick, other than those requiring specialist or surgical treatment, were admitted to the Thomas Walker Hospital, Fraserburgh, the Home, Peterhead, and the several voluntary Cottage Hospitals in the County.

Acute medical and surgical cases received treatment in the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. A few such cases were treated in Woodend (Municipal) Hospital.

SECTION VII.

NURSING SERVICES.

When the County Nursing Association was formed in 1921, only 24 District Nursing Associations became affiliated to the County Nursing Association. The number gradually increased until, at the end of 1936, there were 40 District Nursing Associations. Stoneywood District Nursing Association employs two nurses and thus there are 41 District Nurses in the County. Arrangements have been made whereby the District Nurse, stationed at Rothiemay, in Banffshire, performs nursing duties in the Kinnoir district.

The Nursing Services in the County are not yet complete. Even although a few District Nursing Associations have been able to extend their boundaries through the provision of motor transport for their nurses, nevertheless a definite portion of the County is still without an organised nursing service. In several areas, especially in the neighbourhood of Fraserburgh and Peterhead, it has not been found possible to form Associations. It is hoped in the near future to establish an adequate nursing service in the Burgh of Fraserburgh.

Each approved District Nursing Association receives £80 per annum from the County Council in respect of the nurse's work in connection with the three statutory Schemes - Maternity and Child Welfare, Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children, and Tuberculosis - and in respect of attendance on sick persons in receipt of Public Assistance and for visitation of boarded-out persons. The sum of £80 is the basic grant, but in several cases a supplementary grant has been given. It is open to any Association to make a claim for a supplementary grant on condition that it is prepared to show financial need, systematic and adequate local effort for self-support, or difficulty in meeting the cost of motor transport. Where District Nursing Associations can show due cause, grants varying from £15 to £40 have been given by the County Nursing Association towards the purchase or renewal of cars.

During the year, a report by the Medical Officer of Health on the question of the appointment of a County Superintendent was considered by the County Nursing Association but the Association considered that the time was not opportune for making such an appointment.

The Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing visited the several Queen's Nurses in Aberdeenshire and submitted the following report:-

"During the months of September, October, and part of November thirty-nine of the Queen's Nurses employed by the affiliated Associations in Aberdeenshire were visited.

The work seen was uniformly well done and in some districts a high standard is reached. The Maternity Service continues to be appreciated and in several districts the number of cases attended showed an increase. The nurses are all keenly interested in this branch of the work and good results accrue.

The various branches of Public Health work were seen. The duties are undertaken in a methodical manner, the nurses on the whole being keenly interested in the preventive side of their work.

There/

There are still a few un-nursed areas, but it is gratifying to note that some of the local Committees are endeavouring to extend their districts to take in the un-nursed ground.

The Hospital at Turriff has just completed a satisfactory first year and is proving a great advantage.

The homes and lodgings provided for the nurses are very comfortable and testify to the interest taken by the various Committees in this important item which means so much to the nurses. During the year, three additional cars were provided for the use of nurses in the County and these are much appreciated. The transport arrangements are all very good.

It is felt that in a County so large as Aberdeenshire the employment of a County Superintendent would do much to help the work and would greatly assist the young nurses in performing their varied duties.

The books reveal a good record of work and are kept up to date. The bags and equipment are satisfactory. Uniform is regulation and in most cases smartly worn".

A Table is herewith appended to show the time spent by the District Nurses on the three principal statutory schemes, and on all other work. A percentage comparison is made with 1935.

Year	Hours spent on -				Total
	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Schools	All other work	
1936	26,949	1,877	5,234	47,174	81,234
1936 percentage	33.1	2.3	6.4	58.07	100.
1935 percentage	20.3	1.7	4.2	73.6	100.

It is gratifying to note that an increased amount of time has been spent on each of the statutory schemes. In the case of the School Services, the importance, from the preventive aspect, of "following up" defective children and of periodic visitation to the Schools is being more and more appreciated.

SECTION VIII.

THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the War, there was such an increased incidence of Venereal Diseases that legislation was introduced in order to deal with these ailments. In 1916, there was passed the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulation (Scotland) which empowered Local Authorities to make Schemes for prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Unfortunately, practically all the Schemes in operation deal with diagnosis and treatment and the preventive side is largely confined to lectures and instructional literature.

A Joint Venereal Diseases Scheme was prepared in 1919. This embraced the City of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Later the Counties of Orkney and Zetland were amalgamated in this Scheme.

There are two Venereal Diseases Centres in the area, one situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and the other at the City Hospital, Aberdeen. The medical Staff employed to deal with this work comprises a whole-time and a part-time Venereal Diseases Officer.

Number of New Cases.

The number of new cases attending for treatment during each year since 1925 was as follows:-

1925	...	...	...	...	94 cases.
1926	...	...	...	...	96 "
1927	...	...	...	...	98 "
1928	...	...	...	...	108 "
1929	...	...	...	...	131 "
1930	...	...	...	...	124 "
1931	...	...	...	...	172 "
1932	...	...	...	...	133 "
1933	...	...	...	...	131 "
1934	...	...	...	...	190 "
1935	...	...	...	...	183 "
1936	...	...	...	...	182 "

Of the 182 new cases treated in 1936, 35 suffered from syphilis, 94 from gonorrhoea, 7 from chancre, 33 from non-specific venereal infections, and 13 persons attended for conditions other than venereal. The 35 new cases of acquired syphilis are classified as under according to the stage of disease:-

Primary.		Secondary.		Tertiary.		Congenital Syphilis.		Total.	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	1	5	1	10	5	2	6	22	13

Number of New Cases treated in Institutions.

Twenty-five cases were admitted to the special wards of the Aberdeen/

Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of these, 11 were males and 14 females. Eight suffered from syphilis, 12 from gonorrhoea, 2 from soft chancre, 2 from a non-specific venereal infection and 1 from a condition other than venereal.

The numbers of new cases treated in institutions since 1925 were as follows:-

1925	...	...	...	16 cases.
1926	...	...	...	15 "
1927	...	...	...	20 "
1928	...	...	...	31 "
1929	...	...	...	25 "
1930	...	...	...	22 "
1931	...	...	...	34 "
1932	...	...	...	35 "
1933	...	...	...	29 "
1934	...	...	...	28 "
1935	...	...	...	27 "
1936	...	...	...	25 "

Number of Attendances of Outdoor Cases at Treatment Centres.

In 1936, the total number of attendances at the Treatment Centres was 4,988. The numbers attending in 1935 were 5,273, in 1934 - 4,355, in 1933 - 3,861, in 1932 - 3,959, in 1931 - 3,803, in 1930 - 3,930, in 1929 - 3,227, in 1928 - 3,061, in 1927 - 3,301, and in 1926 - 2,231.

Supply of Special Drugs for Syphilis.

Thirteen practitioners were supplied with 325 doses of anti-syphilitic drugs.

Particulars relative to the supply of drugs during the past twelve years are given hereunder:-

Y E A R.	Institutions.		Private Practitioners.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of doses.	Number of Practitioners.	Number of doses.
1925	-	-	10	46
1926	-	-	36	288
1927	-	-	13	92
1928	3	62	21	120
1929	3	48	24	161
1930	-	-	14	136
1931	4	313	13	117
1932	-	-	6	176
1933	1	17	7	133
1934	1	15	15	272
1935	-	-	16	408
1936	-	-	13	325

In 1936, the Wassermann Reaction was performed in 925 cases, with positive results in 287 cases. The exudate was examined in 5 cases, and of these 3 were positive. Examination for gonococci was made in 1079 instances, and in 209 the results were positive.

Of the 2009 specimens examined, 230 were sent by general practitioners.

"Incomplete"/

"Incomplete" cases.

It must again be emphasised that one of the chief difficulties in connection with all Venereal Diseases Schemes is the "incomplete" case, that is, the case, that attends for treatment and discontinues treatment when the visible signs of the disease have disappeared.

Among the methods of combating venereal disease is compulsory notification which, of necessity, must be followed by compulsory treatment, but the time does not seem to be opportune for the adoption of this measure. The result is that, in respect of Syphilis, many cases who could be permanently cured by a continuous course of treatment derive only temporary benefit and may ultimately develop general paralysis or locomotor ataxia.

In 1936, 20 cases failed to complete treatment, as compared with 10 in 1935 and 9 in 1934. The 20 "incomplete" cases comprised 5 males and 10 females suffering from syphilis, 3 males and 1 female suffering from gonorrhoea and 2 male suffering from non-specific venereal disease.

It is regrettable that persons suffering from venereal disease get treatment free of cost and can discontinue treatment at will. The only method of teaching the public the dangers of these diseases and the risk run by the "incomplete" case is by educational measures. During the year, lectures, illustrated by films, were given by the Chief Venereal Diseases Officer under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council.

SECTION IX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The County Bacteriological work is performed by Dr. John Smith, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., at the City Laboratory, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen.

The following is a record of the work carried out for the County Council for the year ended 31st December, 1936:-

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
<u>DIPHTHERIA.</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	1,894	9,140	11,034	11,034
<u>TUBERCULOSIS.</u>				
Sputa	91	332	423	
Pus	1	14	15	
Faeces	0	5	5	
Urines	0	59	59	
Cerebro-spinal fluids	1	2	3	
Pleural fluids	0	10	10	
Knee fluids	0	2	2	
Neck glands	2	0	<u>2</u>	519
<u>TYPHOID FEVER.</u>				
Blood cultures	0	31	31	
Widals	1	45	46	
Faeces	1	18	19	
Urines	0	5	<u>5</u>	101
<u>PARA-TYPHOID FEVER A.B. and C.</u>				
Blood cultures	3	6	9	
Widals	6	132	138	
Faeces	0	7	7	
Urines	1	7	<u>8</u>	162
<u>UNDULANT FEVER.</u>				
Blood agglutinations	0	46	46	46
<u>BACILLARY DYSENTERY.</u>				
Faeces	18	76	94	
Blood agglutinations	1	0	<u>1</u>	95
<u>L. ICTERHAEMORRHAGIAE.</u>				
Blood agglutinations	0	4	4	4
Carry forward				<hr/> 11,961

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand</u> <u>Total.</u>
	Brought forward			11,961
<u>VENEREAL DISEASES.</u>				
Wassermann Reactions	287	638	925	
Kahn Tests	286	635	921	
Gonococcal smears	209	370	<u>1,079</u>	2,925
<u>BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.</u>				
Blood sugars			64	
Blood ureas			62	
Urine sugars			4	
Urine ureas			3	
Faeces for blood			43	
Van den Bergh test			1	
Icteric Index			1	
Blood calcium			<u>1</u>	179
<u>GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.</u>				
Blood cultures			26	
Blood counts			59	
Differential cell counts			102	
Vaccines			32	
Histological specimens			24	
Faeces for protozoa			5	
Animal specimens			2	
Waters for lead			3	
Autopsies			1	
Sputum for organisms			56	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms.			857	
Eye swabs for organisms			7	
Pus and fluids for organisms			75	
Faeces for organisms			7	
Nasopharyngeal swabs			2	
Urines: pathological examination			242	
bacteriological examination			214	
Waters: bacteriological examination			22	
Milks: bacterial count			67	
organisms			27	
tubercle bacilli (microscopic examination only)			15	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	5	5	
Miscellaneous			<u>13</u>	1,863
<u>ANIMAL INOCULATION.</u>				
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli (Samples taken from farms)			338	
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli (Samples taken from Aberdeen Milk Agency and Dairies: $\frac{1}{2}$ of total number)			181	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli			14	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pus for tubercle bacilli			4	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli			8	
				<hr/>
	Carry forward			16,928

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
Brought forward				16,928
<u>ANIMAL INOCULATION (contd.)</u>				
Guinea pigs inoculated with sputum for tubercle bacilli			1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with knee fluid for tubercle bacilli			2	
Guinea pigs inoculated with throat or nose swabs for virulence test for B. diphtheriae			25	
Mice inoculated with sputum for typing of pneumococci.			4	<u>577</u>
				<u>17,505</u>

From 16th May, 1934, the County Laboratory work has been performed at the City Hospital Laboratory. The work has increased by leaps and bounds and this is chiefly due to the splendid facilities provided and to the excellent work of the Regional Bacteriologist. The general practitioners appreciate and take full advantage of this branch of the Public Health Service.

As showing the growth of the work, the total number of examinations carried out and the number of animal inoculations made since the inception of the Scheme are as follows:-

	<u>Total Examination.</u>		<u>Animal Inoculations.</u>
May - December, 1934	8,247	...	178
January - December, 1935	10,181	...	411
January - December, 1936	17,505	...	577.

SECTION X.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR ON THE OPERATION OF
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

No special difficulties have been encountered during the past year in the administration of the above Act and it was found possible, for the first time since a whole-time staff of veterinary inspectors was appointed, to examine all the registered dairy herds three times in the landward area and four times in the Burghs. In the past the periodical routine examination of the dairy herds has been upset by the changes in the staff and the lapse of time in the appointment of successors but during 1936 a full staff was available for almost the whole year and in future it should be possible to examine the herds regularly at least three times annually and perhaps many of them four times. After a number of years' experience it becomes quite clear that three inspections in the course of a year is absolutely necessary and, in fact, might be regarded as the minimum in all dairy herds, but with herds which are maintained by the purchase of newly calved cows a greater number of visits should be aimed at as the cow population is constantly changing. The herds in Aberdeenshire come almost wholly into this category and it is felt that the minimum number of visits should be increased to four. Concurrent with the clinical examination of the herds, there should also be a check on the milk produced, by bulk sampling, especially during the summer months when the routine herd inspection is upset by the cows being available only during milking time or when special arrangements have been made to have the cows housed. The dairy farmers have put no obstacles in the way of the veterinary officers when carrying out their duties and in fact most of them are only too anxious to help, and questions on disease in general as it affects dairy cows and the milk supply are frequently discussed. It is quite obvious from the improvement seen in the dairy herds since routine veterinary inspection began that the dairy farmer is alive to all factors which tend to improve the purity of the milk produced and the health of his cows.

Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland).

During the year it has been evident that dairy farmers are becoming more interested in this Scheme since they have begun to realise its possibilities and three more herds have been added to the list of Attested Herds in Aberdeenshire and several others are in the midst of qualifying for Attestation. This show of interest is very gratifying because none of the herds so far attested were tubercle-free and if the Scheme had not been introduced it is doubtful whether the owners of those herds would have taken the trouble to have their herds cleared of tuberculosis. By the end of the year, therefore, Aberdeenshire had four Attested Herds and it is fairly obvious that more will be added to the list before very long.

General Condition and Cleanliness of Cows.

The condition of the cows in the registered and also in the unregistered herds continues to be quite satisfactory and the quality of the animals was also maintained. It was also gratifying to find that cows in the unregistered herds were being kept in a better condition especially when one considers that the standings in the byres are not of the same standard as those in the registered dairies.

The/

The cleanliness of the cows was quite satisfactory but although there was a slight increase in the number of cows having their udders and flanks clipped, there is still a reluctance on the part of many owners to the carrying out of this simple and inexpensive procedure. The benefits of clipping have been pointed out to the dairymen who still refuse to comply, but prejudices die hard and it is more prejudice than laziness which prevents the universal application of the clipping machine, as many farmers believe that clipping is the cause of mastitis.

Methods of Feeding.

The rationing of dairy cows still remains as it was during the previous years but there is an indisputable tendency to introduce some form of rationing though as yet most of the methods are somewhat haphazard but if given time, it is felt that some definite system will be in general use. The most probable reason why a definite system of rationing of cows is not very general is because it must be properly carried out and many of the farmers have little time to attend to the feeding of their cows personally and on many of the smaller farms the cattleman has other duties besides attending to the dairy cows.

Health of the Cows.

With the exception of Tuberculosis, the diseases encountered during the inspection of dairy herds were as follows:-

Atrophy	...	...	621
Mastitis	...	...	514
Eruptions (including Cowpox)			44
Suppurating Udders and Teats			17
Retained Placenta	...		<u>20</u>
			<u>1,306</u>

As will be seen, mastitis and the resultant atrophy caused by this disease, are still the most serious ailments the dairyman has to contend with. There is an increase in the number of cases over last year, but this increase may be more apparent than real, as a greater number of visits have been paid to the farms. The losses due to mastitis must be very great as in many cases the cow is ruined for dairying purposes. It is such a common condition, however, that many farmers do not take as much trouble as they should do to prevent the spread of the disease in their herds, despite the fact that the veterinary staff always point out the necessity for isolation. In spite of the increased number of visits, other diseases enumerated show a marked decrease which is very gratifying.

Inspection of Cattle:

Annual Frequency of Inspection.

- Landward areas - three times per annum.
- Burghs - four visits.
- Unregistered Dairies - as often as possible.

Total /

Total Number of Cows in Registered Dairy Herds.

Landward area	...	...	13,697
Burgh of Fraserburgh	...	...	153
" " Huntly	...	...	25
" " Kintore	...	...	26
" " Oldmeldrum	...	...	17
" " Peterhead	...	...	68
" " Rosehearty	...	...	39
" " Turriff	...	...	<u>20</u>
Total	...	...	<u>14,045</u>

Inspection of Unregistered Herds.

It was found possible to increase the number of inspections of unregistered herds during the year. Five hundred and thirty-one separate visits were made principally to places where milk was sold in small quantities to neighbours or to employees on the farm or from which butter was sold from time to time. A number of these visits was made when carrying out the duties of dealing with cases reported under the Tuberculosis Order but special visits were also made when time permitted. The number of cows examined on these unregistered premises was 4,972. The condition of the cows was found to be on the whole satisfactory, and the cleanliness also showed an improvement on previous visits but there is still much to be done to render the condition of the cows from which small quantities of milk or butter are sold, satisfactory, as it is equally important that these animals should be kept in a fit state as the cows from which milk is specifically produced for sale. The only solution for this problem is more frequent inspection and this can only be brought about by an increase in the staff.

Tuberculosis in Dairy Cows.

During the year 196 dairy cows on registered premises were found to be affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order. These were dealt with in terms of that Order. The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	59
Tuberculosis with chronic cough		87
Tuberculous Emaciation	...	<u>50</u>
		<u>196</u>

In spite of the increased number of visits there is only a very slight difference in the number of tuberculous cows found during the preceding year and as time goes on it is hoped that the numbers may continue to show a decrease. Although there is a slight increase in the number of tuberculous udders found, most of the cases were detected at a very early stage and not in a single instance was it possible to say definitely that the udder was tuberculous without bacteriological examination. Out of the fifty-nine cases only thirteen were diagnosed microscopically, the remaining forty-six only revealing the presence of tubercle bacilli on biological examination.

Of the forty-six cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, which was diagnosed biologically, thirty-four were positive to both guinea pigs at the end of four weeks but twelve only showed evidence of tuberculosis in the second guinea pig at the end of six weeks or over. At the post-mortem of some of the cows it was extremely difficult/

difficult to detect lesions of tuberculosis macroscopically in the affected quarter. Of the total number of fifty-nine cows slaughtered for tuberculosis of the udder, twenty-five were found to be suffering from tuberculosis "not being advanced" and this result also goes to show that the cows are being diagnosed at a very early stage as in the past it has been almost the rule to find that cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder were usually in an advanced stage of the disease. As experience is gained in the clinical examination of cows for tuberculosis of the udder, it becomes increasingly obvious that samples should be taken from every cow showing any abnormality of the udder even when only a very slight induration is present and it is now a general routine procedure to take samples from every cow which does not have a perfectly normal udder, excepting only those suffering from unmistakable non-tuberculous mastitis. Many samples of course are found negative but it has been found to be worth the trouble and expense when a tuberculous udder is diagnosed when there is only the faintest indication of slight induration.

At the unregistered farms, ninety-five cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and these were dealt with in terms of the Order. The forms of tuberculosis found were as follows:-

Tuberculosis of the Udder	...	1
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough		61
Tuberculous Emaciation	....	<u>33</u>
		<u>95</u>

There was a great improvement in the cows examined from the previous year. There was only one case of tuberculosis of the udder diagnosed and it becomes more obvious that to tackle tuberculosis successfully one should be enabled to visit all the smaller farms where cows are kept and much good could be done by advice given during visits of inspection as many farmers do not really know when a cow is suffering from tuberculosis.

Graded and Certified Herds.

Name	Address	Average No. of cows in herd.	Gallons produced per annum.
Major James Keith	Bonnyton,	54	60,000
Do.	Cairnbrogie,	100	90,000
Duthie Experimental Stock Farm,	Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn	50	37,500
Do.	Clinterty Home Farm	21	16,000
J. D. Paton,	Grandhome,	36	27,540
Mrs. F. W. Gordon,	Home Farm, Cairness, Lonmay,	20	17,942
Robert Davidson,	Nowseat, Peterhead,	54	35,280
Maitland Mackie,	Thomastown, Huntly,	90	64,000
* H.M. The King,	Balmoral, Ballater,	14	12,217

* Also Attested Herd.

Attested /

Attested Herds.

Name	Address	Average No. of cows in herd.	Gallons produced per annum.
Wm. Knox,	Mid Haddo, Fyvie	30	24,067
Elijah Mitchell,	Leggat, Kinmuck. Hillhead, Kinmuck.	34	27,336
Maitland Mackie,	Westerton, Huntly	150	109,500

No active steps have been taken by the Local Authority to secure further tubercle-free herds but the Veterinary Staff have taken every opportunity of bringing to the notice of dairy farmers the Attested Herds Scheme and it is becoming apparent that many farmers will eventually proceed to the clearing of their herds so as to become eligible.

Examination of Milk.

During the year 327 samples of milk were taken from cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculous mastitis and examined microscopically in the first instance, and if such examination failed to reveal the presence of tubercle bacilli the samples were submitted to biological examination. The results of the examination of samples were as follows:-

	(a) Microscopically	- 13
Number Positive	(b) Biologically	- 46

The cows from which the positive samples were taken were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

The sanitary condition of the registered dairy premises and the methods in handling milk continue to be satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION IN THE DIVISIONS AND BURGHES.

Divisions and Burghs	Number of Visits	Cows in Milk	Cows (Dry)	Total Number of Cows	T. B. Udder	T. B. Chronic Cough	T. B. Enaciation	Mammitis	Atrophy	Eruptions	Suppurating Concoctions.	Retained Placenta.
Aberdeen Division	1,167	21,925	3,243	25,168	40	55	18	318	390	21	6	5
Buchan	456	5,021	1,234	6,255	8	19	23	83	112	2	8	7
Strathbogie	213	2,561	465	3,026	9	5	7	47	57	10	3	4
Mar	108	1,190	313	1,503	1	5	2	29	24	8	-	2
Fraserburgh Burgh	68	521	91	612	1	2	-	14	14	1	-	-
Peterhead	12	227	45	272	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-
Rosehearty	36	129	27	156	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	1
Huntly	8	84	16	100	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Turriff	16	71	9	80	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-
Oldmeldrum	4	60	8	68	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1
Kintore	8	88	16	104	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Total	2,096	31,877	5,467	37,344	59	87	50	514	621	44	17	20

SECTION XI.

REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

I. DISTRICTS -

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|------------------|
| (1) | Central Division | - | Mr. W. Park. |
| (2) | Strathbogie " | - | Mr. G. Watt. |
| (3) | Mar " | - | Mr. J. Allanach. |
| (4) | Buchan " | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |

II. BURGHS -

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|---------------------|
| (1) | Ballater | - | Mr. A. Ord. |
| (2) | Ellon | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |
| (3) | Huntly | - | Mr. T. S. Hutson. |
| (4) | Inverurie | - | Mr. W. W. Conner. |
| (5) | Kintore | - | Mr. W. Park. |
| (6) | Oldmeldrum | - | Do. |
| (7) | Rosehearty | - | Mr. D. L. Gough. |
| (8) | Turriff | - | Mr. D. Turnbull. |
| (9) | Peterhead | - | Mr. J. Dickie. |
| (10) | Fraserburgh | - | Mr. W. F. Hamilton. |
-

I. DISTRICTS.

(1) Central Division.

NUISANCES:- During the year intimations were served in connection with 2,096 dwellinghouses, which were not in a reasonable state of repair. Several of these houses have done their day and are beyond the state of being reparable, or suitable for reconstruction, and will ultimately be demolished immediately the tenants are rehoused. No matter how serious the conditions were I thought it only right that the owners should be notified and given an opportunity of stating their case before a Demolition Order was, or is to be, served.

Where a considerable number of defective houses belonged to one Proprietor I have been fairly successful in arranging a meeting with these people at the properties and a programme has been arranged which, in some cases, will have to be spread over a number of years before the whole of the work can be overtaken. Several Estates have a list in the region of one hundred defective houses, and in one outstanding case there are no fewer than one hundred and eighty-five. This number could have been considerably increased had houses with minor defects been included, but these were purposely ignored for the time being. The Proprietor agreed that several of these houses will ultimately have to be demolished, but he is most anxious to have all the others made habitable, and how this is to be done within a reasonable time is another matter.

I am doubtful if there are sufficient tradesmen in the immediate neighbourhood to do even say thirty of these houses a year and this would take over six years. About seventy-five per cent of the houses would rank for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, but unless the Act is to be again extended it will have expired long before any material progress has been made with the work.

I am glad to report that quite a number of the Proprietors, who were notified regarding defective houses, are doing their utmost to have these defects remedied at the earliest opportunity. In several cases the one difficulty, however, is going to be the shortage of skilled labour and this is getting more pronounced day by day, and even to the extent that Architects are finding difficulty to get tradesmen to offer for work owing to their hands being more than full. This shortage of skilled labour is going to be a serious matter in the near future, and to me it seems that the "Appointed day" under the 1935 Housing Act is still in the distant future. If all defective houses are going to be attended to within a reasonable time there will be no tradesmen available to undertake Housing Schemes. This, I must say, is rather a serious problem owing to the great shortage of houses in the Division.

WATER SUPPLIES:- During the year I had sixty-seven samples of water analysed by the County Analyst. Of these twenty-seven were reported as good, fifteen as fair, twenty-five as bad, and one of good quality, but contained dissolved lead to the extent of 2.5 parts per million.

In my previous report it was stated that five defective supplies were still to be remedied and I am now glad to state that those were all duly attended to.

Of the twenty-five bad samples under review it is gratifying to report that the whole of those, with three exceptions, have been given attention with satisfactory results.

Cwing/

Owing to the continued drought many supplies failed and it is to be hoped that it will be many years before we again experience such a dry season as that of 1936. Several Estates had a heavy burden placed upon them where there was insufficient water to drive the Ram, and in several instances small petrol engines had to be provided temporarily in order to provide a water-supply.

Several of the Special Districts experienced a shortage, but with care and attention nothing of a serious nature occurred. Extensions to water mains were made in the following Special Districts:-

Culter,
Cults and
Tarves.

There are still several villages in the Division which ought to be formed into Special Water Districts, and one in particular is the village of Pitmedden. The water-supply is none too satisfactory and is mainly derived from street pumps. There are some sixty-two houses in the area and in addition to these a Housing Scheme will have to be provided here in the near future. I understand that an abundant supply can be got nearby the village and the same would supply the whole area by gravitation, which is a great advantage, as compared with several of the other areas where the water has got to be pumped to a level, suitable to supply the village.

The question has also arisen as to forming Earlick, Skene, into a Special Water District, and the village of Blackburn, in the parish of Kinellar. No difficulty will be experienced as regards the supply and gravitation to the Earlick Scheme, but some difficulty may be experienced with the supply to the village of Blackburn.

During the year one hundred and thirty-two houses were provided with sink and water laid on inside the house, where only outside tap, or well, previously existed.

In previous Reports I have mentioned the fact as to the unsatisfactory supervision of Water and Drainage Districts. In the past it has been the practice to give practically no attention to the water mains, and sewers, and also where purification systems have been installed, and only when serious defects were found to exist was any action taken. I am strongly of opinion that it would prove an economy were the County Council to appoint an Inspector, or Inspectors, to keep in touch with all Special Districts periodically. The amount of leakage in water mains, services and water taps, is excessive, and these are allowed to carry on until such time as a shortage takes place. In the Special District of Tarves, where there is an abundant supply of water, only a few pounds of pressure can be got in the centre of the village. There must either be a tremendous leakage taking place somewhere within the system, or corrosion on the main pipes, and this is a matter which will have to be attended to in the near future. I understand that the mains were scoured by means of a chain some fifteen years ago.

DRAINAGE:- The common sewers in all the Special Districts worked satisfactorily during the year and extensions had to be carried out within the Culter, Cults and Tarves, Special Districts.

My remarks regarding the forming of Pitmedden, Earlick, and Blackburn, into a Special Water District would also apply to the forming of these into Special Drainage Districts, as I am of opinion it is not good policy to introduce a water-supply only and that the two should be one joint scheme.

New drainage systems were laid down for eighty-seven new houses, and one hundred and thirty-two for houses reconstructed and where additions and improvements were carried out. The drains were overhauled at twenty-eight properties, and the number of smoke tests carried out upon drains and sanitary fittings was three hundred and forty-one.

HOUSING:- Again another year has passed and not a single house has been built by Private Enterprise for the purpose of letting. During the year, however, sixty-eight houses were built by Private Enterprise, these either being owner-occupier, or for sale, and at the close of the year thirty-eight were in course of erection. The Local Authority built nineteen houses and two are in course of erection.

For the Central Division the following Schemes were recommended to be proceeded with within the Division:-

<u>Site.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Blackburn	4
Bridge of Don	40
Culter	32
Cults	8
Dyce	20
Kemnay	20
Newburgh	8
Newmachar	8
Waterton	<u>120</u>
Total	<u>260</u>

The Schemes at Kemnay, Newburgh, and Newmachar, are begun and the work is proceeding at a satisfactory rate, but at the others considerable difficulties have to be overcome before any progress can be reported, and now that building materials have advanced to such a ridiculously high price it is bound to have an adverse effect and Schemes may be held up for an indefinite period.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS & TOWN PLANNING:- During the year I reported upon one hundred and eighty-two sets of plans submitted for approval.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS;- There were one hundred and two applications submitted during the year and duly approved of by the Local Authority, and included one hundred and fifty-five houses in all. The number reconstructed and again occupied during the period under review was one hundred and thirty-nine and at the close of the year eighty-three houses were in course of reconstruction.

The Act is due to expire in June of 1938, but it is to be hoped that the Government will see their way to again extend the Scheme, as it is the only hope held out for the prevention of the depopulation of rural areas. There are very few wealthy land owners and to ask these Proprietors to recondition a house where only a few pounds is drawn for rent and no grant is available, is not to be a very pleasant duty.

HOUSING TABLE.

<u>Houses Completed.</u>	<u>Houses in course of erection.</u>
By Local Authority in Central Division.. 19	By Local Authority 2
" Unassisted Private Enterprise <u>68</u>	" Unassisted Private Enterprise 38
<u>87</u>	<u>40</u>

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935:- The survey of all houses of a rental of £45 and under was completed by midsummer. In my previous Report I gave a brief summary of the result of the survey in Special Districts and Villages and in order to have the whole of the survey in one Report the figures are again included.

Where houses have to be built by the Local Authority for decrowding and there is a Special District, or Village, within that parish, it is to be expected that quite a few will be built within these Special Districts or Villages. I have therefore shown the figures for the Parish and Special District, or Village, as one.

It will be noted that the number of houses required to remove overcrowding has been based upon the assumption that one hundred per cent decanting will take place. This percentage is not possible and if even fifty per cent be realised it will be highly satisfactory.

Number and Percentage of Fit Houses.

Special Districts.	Houses Surveyed.	Size of Houses.						Total.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over	
Bridge of Don	Number	2	36	96	25	9	12	180
	No. overcrowded	-	6	8	-	-	-	14
	% overcrowded .	-	17	8	-	-	-	8
Culter...	Number	22	100	197	87	62	64	532
	No. overcrowded.	9	34	35	1	1	-	80
	% overcrowded .	41	34	18	1	1	-	15
Cults ...	Number	7	27	77	102	82	156	450
	No. overcrowded.	2	4	6	-	-	-	12
	% overcrowded..	28	18	8	-	-	-	3
Dyce ...	Number	3	62	77	39	18	36	235
	No. overcrowded.	2	19	9	1	-	-	31
	% overcrowded..	66	30	12	3	-	-	13
Kemnay	Number	9	84	75	62	30	42	302
	No. overcrowded.	2	26	6	1	-	-	35
	% overcrowded..	22	31	8	-	-	-	11

Monymusk /

Number and Percentage of Fit Houses.

Special Districts.	Houses Surveyed.	Size of Houses.						Total
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over.	
Monymusk ...	Number	-	5	5	15	5	6	36
	No. overcrowded	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% overcrowded .	-	20	-	-	-	-	3
Newburgh..	Number	5	33	33	21	13	30	135
	No. overcrowded	1	8	1	1	-	-	11
	% overcrowded .	20	24	3	4	-	-	8
Newmachar..	Number	4	14	21	20	5	9	73
	No. overcrowded	-	4	5	-	-	-	9
	% overcrowded .	-	28	24	-	-	-	12
Tarves ...	Number	-	11	17	13	10	13	64
	No. overcrowded	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% overcrowded..	-	-	12	-	-	-	3
Waterton .	Number	49	327	488	229	65	51	1209
	No. overcrowded	22	84	72	17	2	-	197
	% overcrowded..	45	25	14	7	3	-	16
<u>Villages.</u>								
Blackburn.	Number	1	10	13	17	3	6	50
	No. overcrowded	1	-	4	1	-	-	6
	% overcrowded .	100	-	30	6	-	-	12
Echt	Number	-	2	7	12	3	6	30
	No. overcrowded	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	% overcrowded .	-	-	28	-	-	-	7
Green of Udney ...	Number	-	3	7	-	-	3	13
	No. overcrowded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% overcrowded..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitmedden.	Number	1	13	20	8	10	10	62
	No. overcrowded	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	% overcrowded..	-	30	-	-	-	-	6
Waterton of Dunecht	Number	-	3	7	11	7	5	33
	No. overcrowded	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	% overcrowded..	-	33	-	-	-	-	3

Number and Percentage of Fit Houses.

Parishes.	Houses Surveyed.	Size of Houses.						Total
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over	
Midmar ...	Number.....	28	9	41	19	59	35	191
	No. overcrowded	8	1	2	-	-	-	11
	% overcrowded..	28	11	4	-	-	-	5
Monymusk .	Number	24	30	64	25	29	32	204
	No. overcrowded	7	1	7	1	2	-	18
	% overcrowded..	33	3	10	4	6	-	9
Newhills..	Number	46	32	64	44	39	58	283
	No. overcrowded	15	2	8	1	2	-	28
	% overcrowded..	3	6	12	2	5	-	9
Newmachar.	Number	51	26	80	35	57	58	307
	No. overcrowded.	2	6	7	-	-	-	15
	% overcrowded..	3	23	8	-	-	-	4
Oldmachar.	Number	43	51	67	47	30	41	279
	No. overcrowded	14	9	6	2	1	-	32
	% overcrowded..	32	15	8	4	3	-	11
Peterculter	Number	49	43	88	70	54	70	374
	No. overcrowded	8	8	4	2	-	-	22
	% overcrowded..	16	18	4	2	-	-	5
Skene	Number	42	52	88	63	54	66	365
	No. overcrowded	6	13	7	-	-	-	26
	% overcrowded..	14	25	7	-	-	-	7
Tarves ...	Number	42	38	173	50	57	79	439
	No. overcrowded	5	5	21	1	-	-	32
	% overcrowded..	11	13	12	2	-	-	7
Udny	Number	41	22	104	40	35	61	303
	No. overcrowded	9	4	6	1	-	-	20
	% overcrowded..	21	18	5	2	-	-	6

Number and Percentage of fit Houses,
in Special Districts and Villages.

Special Districts and Villages.	Number of Apartments.						Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over	
Surveyed	103	729	1140	661	322	449	3404
Overcrowded	39	191	150	22	3	-	405
Percentage over- crowded	37.8%	26.1%	13.1%	3.1%	.9%	-	11.8%

Number and Percentage of Fit Houses
in Parishes.

Parishes.	Number of Apartments.						Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over.	
Surveyed	766	613	1602	822	927	1112	5842
Overcrowded	136	111	160	24	9	-	440
Percentage over-crowded	17.7%	18.1%	9.9%	2.9%	.9%	-	7.5%

Total
Number and percentage of Fit Houses
in Special Districts, Villages and
Parishes.

Special Districts, Villages and Parishes.	Number of Apartments.						Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 & over	
Surveyed	869	1342	2742	1483	1249	1561	9246
Overcrowded	175	302	310	46	12	-	845
Percentage over-crowded	20.1%	22.5%	11.3%	3.1%	.9%	-	9.1%

DAIRIES:- At the close of the year there were four hundred and forty-nine registered premises for dairying within this Division. Licences were again granted for the production of certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk at the Rowett Research Institute, Grandhome Home Farm, Bonnyton, Cairnbrogie and Home Farm Clinterty. At each time of inspection the special cards for this class of premises were used and no complaint could be found at either of these premises and the standard of cleanliness was very much to be admired. It is worth noting that at one of the registered farms the bacteria count upon one occasion was as low as 260 per c.c. and upon several occasions it was below 1,000 per c.c. The butter fat on one occasion was as high as 4.71 per cent.

The work of improving the dairy farms continues and at thirty-five premises extensive improvements were carried out and at many others repairs of a minor nature were duly attended to. One outstanding case of extensive improvements mentioned in my previous Report, and which I was obliged to report to the Local Authority for action, has now been duly attended to at considerable cost to the farmer, the Proprietor in this instance refusing to give any assistance, as the farm was not let to the tenant as a dairy farm. This particular dairyman I may mention is highly pleased with the result and his only regret is, that the improvement was not carried out many years ago.

There were several outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at dairy farms, but every precaution was taken immediately the cases were notified and no case was discovered where a spread of the disease had occurred through the distribution of the milk.

There/

There were five hundred and nine visits of inspection made during the year. Quite a number of verbal notices were given and in ten of these cases where the verbal notice had not the desired effect a written notice was given fixing a stated period in which the matters complained of required to be attended to. It is gratifying to report that in no case had a defaulter to be reported to the County Council for action to be taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The numbers of cases for the undernoted infectious diseases notified during the year were:-

Diphtheria	...	...	...	84
Scarlet Fever	..	...	...	274
Typhoid Fever	..	...	...	6

The number of official disinfections of premises carried out by me for the year, was as follows:-

Diphtheria	...	...	...	68
Enteric Fever	..	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	..	...	...	196
Tuberculosis	..	...	...	8
Other infectious diseases	..			5

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health fumigation and spraying of premises where infectious cases were removed has now been stopped, the procedure now being to instruct the people to thoroughly air the sick-room, soak bed and body clothing, which are in contact with the patient, in a disinfectant, and other articles of bedding, or clothing, which could not be washed, to be thoroughly aired in the open. It might be well to mention, however, that where any conscientious objector could not be persuaded to agree with this procedure, fumigation, or spraying, was always carried out, but so far only in a matter of one or two cases has this been necessary. Special disinfection, however, will still be carried out where any case of a serious nature may occur, such as, smallpox, etc., or in any case where it is specially mentioned by the Medical Officer of Health. I may add that I am in full agreement with the change, as I have always maintained it was a waste of public money removing clothing and bedding to be disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, and in many cases clothing of an inferior nature was completely ruined after passing through the steam chamber.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- Under the Factories & Workshops Acts two hundred and forty-eight visits of inspection were made and nineteen intimations were served in connection with dirty, or defective, premises in the Division. Sixteen of this number were attended to forthwith and the remaining three cases are in course of receiving attention.

BURIALS:- No burials had to be carried out under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The improvements at the various burial grounds in the Division still continue to be carried out and no complaint regarding the condition of any of these grounds was received during the year.

SCAVENGING:- During the year scavenging was introduced at Kenney Special Water & Drainage District and the service is highly appreciated by the residents in the place. A proposal has been on foot for some time to adopt Special Scavenging in Tarves, but so far this work has not taken any practical form. It is hoped, however, that scavenging will be adopted in the near future.

Complaints/

Complaints were received from Monymusk Village regarding the dumping of refuse in the court at the rear of the bakehouse and also into the stream at the entrance to the village. The stream has been cleaned out and the dumping stopped, but owing to the layout of the village it will be difficult to completely stop the refuse being deposited in the court referred to. Several of the houses have no ground at front or back, and these have a plot of garden ground at the north end of the village, which is rather inconvenient.

This village was recently formed into a Special Water and Drainage District, but practically no progress has so far been made, towards the introduction of modern sanitary conveniences. With one or two exceptions, the whole of the village belongs to one Proprietor and I have already had a meeting upon the ground with the view of a scheme being drawn up for the introduction of w.c. and sink for the respective houses. As already mentioned, the village has been badly planned and the privies for the use of these houses are situated in the plots of ground at the end of the village, which is beyond a reasonable distance from the houses referred to.

The village of Pitmedden already referred to regarding Special Water & Drainage District, if not at the present time, should, in the near future, be formed into a Special Scavenging District. These villages, however, cannot be converted into what might be termed model places all at one sweep, so that it may therefore be necessary to improve the sanitation step by step.

A new ladies and gents public convenience was erected in the village of Kemnay and near to the Public road and adjoining the Public Recreation field. This has proved a great boon to the village and more particularly to visitors in the summer months. The Special Districts of Culter and Bucksburn have already accommodation of this kind and it is to be hoped that the other Special Districts will follow their example in the near future.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES:- The slaughter houses within the Division are situated at the following, namely, Dyce, Newburgh, Craigdam of Tarves, Kintore and Kemnay. In addition to the above I am also responsible for the Detention work at the Public Slaughter house, Inverurie. In my previous Report I mentioned the fact that Dyce and Newburgh slaughter houses were well constructed, in good repair, and well conducted. The conditions of the other premises, however, are still the same and very little can be said in their favour. The premises at Craigdam, Kintore, and Kemnay, have, so far as conditions will permit, been kept in quite a good sanitary condition. Some small repairs have been carried out at each of these premises. The Inverurie slaughter house is still in the same condition as previously, and it would appear that considerable difficulty is to be experienced before an up-to-date slaughter house can be provided.

The following is a statement of the number of animals slaughtered, and the amount of meat condemned, at the slaughter house at Inverurie:-

<u>Glass of Animal.</u>	<u>Number of Animals Slaughtered.</u>
Oxen	4,565
Bulls	188
Heifers	8,297
Cows	3,302
Sheep	18,264
Calves	31
Pigs	144
Total	34,791

There were 307 condemned carcasses, either totally, or partially, from the following diseases:-

	Part Seizure (PS).						Total Seizure (TS).									
Disease.	PS.TS.		PS.TS.		PS. TS.		PS.TS.		PS.TS.		PS.TS.		PS. TS.			
	Oxen.		Bulls.		Heifers		Cows.	Calves	Sheep	Pigs.		Total.				
Tuberculosis	26	24	1	1	48	24	10	56	-	2	-	-	2	2	87	109
Emaciation..	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	27
Dropsy	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Johnes	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Decomposition	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	13
Pneumonia ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
Injuries ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	12	1
Bruising ...	-	1	-	-	2	-	10	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	6
Pyæmia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Metritis (simple)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Septicaemia.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	30	35	1	2	50	29	30	92	-	2	3	24	7	2	121	186

The number of emergency slaughters were 38, of which 17 were total seizures and 5 part seizures. The weight of condemned meat was 52 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs.

The following is a statement of the number of animals slaughtered at Private Slaughter Houses:-

Situation.		Heifers.		Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Kintore	210	106	6	7	329
Kennay	196	82	32	1	311
Craigdam	127	78	-	-	205
Newburgh	61	40	6	-	107

The condemnations were:-

- 2 Sheep - decomposition, total seizure.
- 1 Pig - tuberculosis, do.
- 3 Heifers - tuberculosis, do.
- 14 Part seizures.

The total weight of condemned meat was 1 ton 5 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs.

The following is a statement of the number of pigs slaughtered, and the amount of meat condemned at Dyce Bacon Factory:-

1936. Month.	Total kill.	Evidence of disease found in:-		
		Plucks.	Heads.	Gut.
January	2,257	39	172	167
February	2,802	49	192	192
March	2,591	66	240	208
April	3,354	113	273	294
May	2,470	84	193	225
June	2,232	82	179	158
July	2,532	89	163	156
August	2,301	99	174	167
September	2,697	67	161	202
October	2,874	81	244	202
November	2,592	57	212	161
December	2,554	31	219	186
	31,256	857	2,422	2,318

The weight of condemned meat was 16 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

PERSLEY TALLOW MELTING FACTORY:- In my previous Report I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the above premises and stated that owing to the defective construction of the plant I was receiving complaints from people resident in the neighbourhood. I am now glad to report that the whole of the factory has been remodelled and extensive improvements carried out, and also the most up-to-date system of treating the fumes from the digester. Since the work was finished I have had no complaints as to any offensive smell being felt in the neighbourhood.

BURGH OF OLDMELDRUM.

NUISANCES:- During the year ten intimations were served, and the complaints have been fairly well attended to. The nature of the nuisances calls for no special comment.

WATER-SUPPLIES:- The water supply for the Burgh is derived from three separate sources and in each case these are from springs.

In the months of August and September a shortage of water was experienced and more particularly to houses upon high ground. This would appear to be due to defective water mains and storage capacity. On measuring the water at the source it was found that there was a daily supply of 44,160 gallons and this gives approximately 45 gallons per head per day. The shortage, therefore, is not at the source, but from other causes and the matter is now being considered by the Local Authority.

DRAINAGE /

DRAINAGE:- Now sewers were laid down for the Housing Scheme at Rosebank and an extension was made to the sower on the South Road for houses erected by Private Enterprise.

The whole of the drainage and sanitary conveniences in connection with the Housing Scheme, and other properties where alterations were made, were duly smoke tested and sixty smoke tests were carried out during the year.

Complaints were received during the year as to offensive smells arising from the burn into which the effluent from the septic tank and filters passes. The septic tank and filters were not working satisfactorily and the complaint was justified. After several meetings with the Local Authority it was decided that the whole of the plant be overhauled, including the renewal of the filters. When this is completed it is to be expected that a considerable improvement in the effluent will be the result and it is hoped that no further complaints may be received.

DAIRIES:- There is only one registered dairy within the Burgh and when inspected the premises were always found to be in a very clean condition.

HOUSING:- During the year the Local Authority built forty houses at Rosebank and these were all occupied by the end of the year. Considering the size of the Burgh this must be reckoned as a wonderful achievement and worthy of praise, but I am afraid another Scheme will have to be considered in the near future, as there are still many houses in a state unfit for human habitation.

The Local Authority adopted the Housing (Rural Workers) Act and at the end of the year only one application had so far been received. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be a considerable increase in applications, but one great difficulty is to be experienced, namely, where the gable of a house adjoins the street it will have to be carefully considered as to the advisability of reconditioning a house in this position. I have already reported adversely upon more than one property, which has been submitted for reconstruction under the Act, owing to this one reason alone.

During the year twenty-one Demolition Orders and fifteen Closing Orders were served and in addition to this eight Undertakings were accepted from Proprietors of properties, which were suitable for reconstruction, but would not be again let until this was carried out.

In addition to the above there are quite a few houses occupied by old-age pensioners whose only income is from that source. Some of these people are far advanced in years and I have recommended that they be allowed to remain in the respective houses during their lifetime, or until such time as they remove to other accommodation, when the houses would then be immediately demolished.

So far as over-crowding is concerned it is now non-existent within the Burgh, but there is a great demand for houses, and more particularly by newly married couples, or persons waiting to get married.

HOUSES BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:- Two houses were built within the Burgh by Private Enterprise, but no houses were built for the purpose of letting.

SLAUGHTER /

SLAUGHTER HOUSES:- There is no slaughter-house within the Burgh.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- There are two factories and ten work-shops within the Burgh and in three cases notices had to be served in connection with the sanitary accommodation. In one case this has been duly attended to and the remaining two are at present being dealt with. Ten inspections were made during the year.

SCAVENGING:- The service of scavenging is being carried on in a satisfactory manner and calls for no comment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The following cases were notified during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	...	23
Diphtheria	...	2

GENERAL SANITATION:- There are still a considerable number of houses within the Burgh which have no indoor water-supply and sink. There are also still in existence four dry closets and twenty-four privy middens. Intimation in connection with all these cases was served during the year 1935, but very little progress can be reported. I propose, however, now that more than what might be termed a reasonable time has been given to the Proprietors in each respective case, to report the matter to the Local Authority so that if this work is not attended to forthwith proceedings may be taken against the owners.

The following list shows the information required regarding indoor water-supply, w.c.'s., etc.

Number of houses with indoor water-supply ... 39.

The number of water closets used, and common to two tenants, or more, is as follows:-

1 w.c. serving 2 tenants	...	...	10
1 w.c. serving 3 tenants	...	...	7

There are still two houses within the Burgh which have no sanitary conveniences attached to them.

The number of privy middens and dry-closets used by one tenant, or more, is as follows:-

		<u>Privy Middens.</u>	<u>Dry Closots.</u>
1 Tenant	...	18	-
2 Tenants	...	-	1
3 Tenants	...	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	.	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>

SCHOOLS:- No complaints were received during the year as to any nuisance arising at the Schools and the Education Authority are now proposing to carry out extensive improvements to the Commercial Road School.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- There is no common lodging-house within the Burgh.

UN SOUND FOODS;- The following tinned foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, namely:-

12 Tins of corned beef and
6 Tins of tomatoes.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The burial ground has been kept in good order and calls for no comment.

BURGH OF KINTORE.

NUISANCES:- During the year sixteen intimations were served in connection with defective properties and these have been fairly well attended to. The nature of the complaints were of the usual routine type, and calls for no special comment.

WATER-SUPPLIES:- After considerable difficulties a large augmentation scheme was finished by the close of the year. This new scheme is reckoned to supply some 20,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and at the time of writing it is giving every satisfaction.

DRAINAGE:- The sewers within the Burgh worked satisfactorily during the year and would appear to be all in order. New drains were laid down for one new house and also for one block of two houses, which was reconditioned.

In addition to the above improvements an additional drainage scheme was laid down in connection with other four properties.

Eight smoke tests were carried out in connection with the above work.

HOUSING:- There are still several houses occupied, which were reported upon in my previous Report for demolition, and before any practical steps can be taken here the Local Authority will have no alternative, but to provide new houses to replace the houses reported for demolition.

No houses were erected during the year for letting purposes.

DAIRIES:- There is only one registered dairy in the Burgh and the same was found to be in fairly good order at the time of inspection.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS:- There are two factories and seven workshops within the Burgh and no intimations were served during the year for defective premises. Fourteen inspections were made under the above Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- During the year the following cases were notified:-

Scarlet Fever	...	4
Diphtheria	...	7

SCAVENGING /

SCAVENGING:- The Scavenging of the Burgh continues to give every satisfaction.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:- The following statement shows the position as regards the sanitary convenience:-

Where one w.c. is common to more than one tenant:-

2 Tenants.	3 Tenants.	4 Tenants.	5 Tenants.
18	10	8	1

The number of privy middens and dry closets used by one tenant, or more:-

	<u>Privy Middens.</u>	<u>Dry Closets.</u>
1 Tenant only	7	1

(2) Strathbogie Division.

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

I. WATER SUPPLIES:- There are 10 Special Water Districts within the Division comprising, Auchleven & Premnay, Cuminstown, Garmond, Gartly Station, Inch & Rothney, New Byth, Old Rayne & Pitmachie, Rhynie, Rothienorman, and Ruthven. A largely signed Petition was received from the inhabitants of the combined Villages of Old Rayne and Pitmachie requesting the formation of a Special Water District.

Auchleven & Premnay: During the year, the new works referred to in my report for last year were completed. This consisted of a re-inforced concrete reservoir of 12,000 gallon capacity and 2,322 lineal yards of 3" diameter steel, bitumen lined, piping along with necessary valves and hydrants.

Garmond: A slight shortage of water was experienced owing to a leaky water tap not receiving timeous repair. The supply is by a water wheel pump to a reservoir adjoining the Special District, which at the time of the shortage was delivering 2,650 gallons per 24 hours or 22 gallons per head per day.

Gartly Station: Complaint was made of a shortage of water at the Local Authority houses, and, on investigation it was found that there was a plentiful supply at the source, and that the cause of the shortage was lack of pressure, the level of the water in the reservoir and the level of the water in the cisterns for the hot water circulation in the houses being practically the same. An experiment was made by lowering one of the latter cisterns, and this has proved satisfactory.

Now Byth: Improvement of this supply has been receiving consideration. Meantime the carrying capacity of the pipes is insufficient to meet maximum demands, resulting in an intermittent supply at the houses in the higher parts of the Village.

Rothienorman: Investigation was made during the year for a new supply for this Village. The existing supply is a private one and is now proving to be inadequate.

In all the other Special Districts the water supply was of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

Of 21 samples reported on by the County Analyst, 2 were of excellent quality, 5 very good, 6 good, 2 fair and 6 bad. Where any suspicion attaches to the quality of any water supply, a sample of the water is always taken.

Thirtythree new water supplies were provided and 53 existing supplies were improved.

A point of interest noted was that several deep wells supplying houses in Rural Areas, generally regarded as reliable sources, had gone dry during the month of August, and that the water had not returned at the end of the year. The houses were so situated that it was impossible to obtain an alternative supply at a reasonable cost.

II. DRAINAGE SYSTEM: There are 5 Special Districts with efficient systems of drainage namely, Cuminestown, Gartly Station, Inch and Rothney, New Byth, and Rhynie.

Inch & Rothney: Investigation showed that the outfall works were not giving entire satisfaction and the question of improving this or providing new outfall works is presently under consideration.

The provision of new drainage works and sewers at Auchloven and Premnay and Rothienorman has not yet been started.

Fiftysix new drainage systems were constructed during the year, 13 were improved and the smoke test was applied on 98 occasions.

III. SEWAGE PURIFICATION & DISPOSAL: As mentioned under Drainage System, the question of improving or renewing the Sewage Disposal Works in Inch and Rothney is under consideration. The Sewage Purification Works in Cuminestown, consisting of septic tank and sprinkling filters gave satisfaction.

IV. SCAVENGING: The Special Scavenging Districts within the Division are Cuminestown, Inch and Rothney, and Rhynie. In each of these Districts the method of disposal of the refuse is by means of controlled tipping. In Cuminestown and Rhynie the collection is twice weekly, while in Inch and Rothney there is a collection four times weekly. The entry gate and fencing at Cuminestown coup was improved. These refuse dumps were visited regularly and were found to be maintained in an efficient manner.

V. SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following table shows Estimated Population, number of dwelling houses and sanitary conveniences used in common within the Special Districts, viz:-

Special Districts.	Auchloven & Premnay.	Cumines- town.	Garmond	Gartly Station	Insch & Rothney	New Byth	Rhynie	Rothienorman	Ruthven
Estimated Population	135	420	120	78	982	280	373	144	26
Estimated No. of dwellinghouses	42	130	30	20	309	77	114	57	7
I. Dry Closets used by 1 tenant	14	26	19	5	6	48	14	25	6
do. in common by 2 tenants	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
do. do. 3 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 4 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Water Closets used in common by 2 tenants.	1	6	-	-	16	-	9	-	-
do. do. 3 "	1	1	-	-	9	-	5	-	-
do. do. 4 "	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
do. do. 5 or more tenants	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
III. Houses without W.C. or E.C.	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
IV. Houses without Water and Sink inside.	27	22	15	3	60	37	36	6	4

V. SANITARY CONVENIENCES (Contd.): During the year and throughout the Division, 86 houses were improved by the introduction of sinks and water supply while 50 houses were provided with separate water closets.

It is an express condition that houses reconditioned with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act must be provided with water supply laid on to a sink, while, wherever it is reasonably practicable an inside water closet is insisted upon.

The term, "wherever it is reasonably practicable" is capable of wide interpretation and allows of considerable variation in the setting up a standard.

From experience, it is only in isolated cases where the provision of a water closet is found to be impracticable and the standard of this department is that a water closet should be provided for each tenant inside the house where circumstances permit.

At the present time, as much attention as possible is given to the reduction in number of structurally sound houses defective as regards sanitary conveniences and indoor water supply, but the major problems of dealing with unfit and overcrowded houses must receive first attention. The problem of bringing houses up to a first class standard must of necessity be a gradual one. Progress in this connection in several of the Villages and Special Districts depends on the adequacy of the water supply and the efficiency of the drainage system, and, as previously stated schemes of water supply and drainage for a number of these places are receiving attention.

VI. RIVERS POLLUTION:- No complaint was made regarding pollution of rivers within the Division.

VII. OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are 4 such trades in the Division, 3 being private slaughterhouses while the other is a knackery. All were visited regularly and were found to be conducted in a proper manner.

As mentioned in the report for 1935, modern machinery was installed at the knackery situated at Markethill, Turriff, consisting of a steam jacketed concentrator, centrifugal fat extractor and a chlorinator, whereby the character of the trade and the condition of the premises have been vastly improved.

The steam used in the dry rendering machine is drawn off by a fan and conveyed to a chlorinating tower where the foul gases are washed and purified before being discharged to the external air. Power for driving the concentrator, extractor, grinding machines, fans etc., is supplied by an oil engine while a Lancashire Boiler provides the steam. Condensed steam is lifted by means of a trap to provide an adequate supply of hot water throughout the premises for cleaning purposes.

VIII. (a) Schools: There are 40 schools within the Division; nearly all these places were visited during the year.

Modern sanitary conveniences were introduced at Forgue Central School and Badenscoth School while a new water supply was introduced at Fisherie School, King Edward.

(b & c) Workshops & Factories: There are 72 factories and 153 workshops on the Register.

Eightysix visits of inspection were made and 4 defects of a minor nature were found and remedied.

(d) Common Lodging Houses: There are no common lodging houses within the Division.

(e) Burial Grounds: The burial grounds continue to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

The burial ground at Monquhitter was extended during the year.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS:

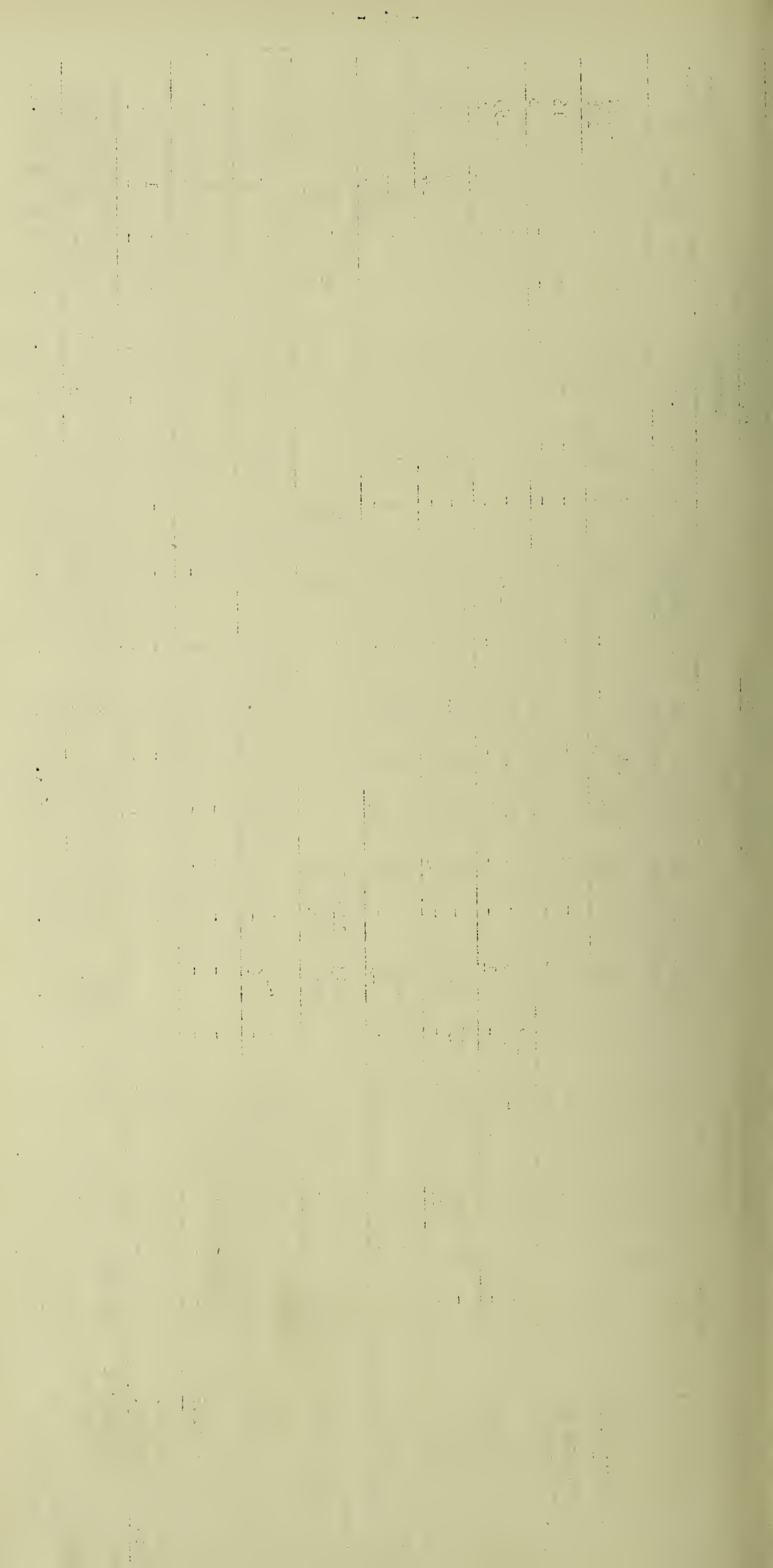
. Infectious Diseases: Two hundred and forty-seven cases were notified and dealt with; of these 116 were Scarlet Fever, 57 Diphtheria, 57 Pneumonia, 7 Erysipelas, 4 Puerperal Fever, 2 Puerperal Pyrexia, 3 Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 1 Para-typhoid Fever.

B. HOUSING:

The year 1936 was an epic one as it marked the finish of the survey required under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935, of all houses of £45 rental and under.

The following table shows the description and classification of houses inspected and the number and percentage overcrowded. Houses placed in Category I, are houses considered to be in all respects fit for human habitation, Category II includes houses which can be made fit for human habitation at a reasonable cost while Category III includes houses which are totally unfit for human habitation, viz:-

Description	Category I Houses							Category II Houses							Category III Houses							Grand Total.
	Apartments.							Apartments.							Apartments.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Ordinary Houses No. Overcrowded	3 1	61 12	337 31	164 2	151 -	205 -	921 46	11 -	147 32	251 28	114 3	85 -	42 -	650 63	7 4	84 26	95 18	15 1	4 -	1 -	206 49	1777 158
Sub-Let Houses No. Overcrowded	1 -	4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	9 -	- -	6 3	1 -	- -	- -	- -	7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 3	
Farm Houses No. Overcrowded	- -	- -	14 -	19 -	200 1	596 -	829 1	- -	2 -	13 2	21 -	106 -	165 -	307 2	- -	- -	7 1	1 -	5 -	6 -	19 1	1155 4
Cottar Houses No. Overcrowded	- -	15 5	175 20	75 6	10 -	35 -	310 31	- -	28 13	167 25	88 4	22 1	22 -	327 43	- -	22 11	26 2	7 1	1 -	2 -	58 14	695 88
Crofts No. Overcrowded	- -	16 4	94 7	70 1	213 3	45 -	438 15	- -	31 14	107 13	67 3	111 2	32 -	348 32	2 -	23 11	65 11	10 1	5 1	- -	111 24	897 71
Chaumers No. Overcrowded	424 132	14 4	4 -	1 1	- -	- -	443 137	119 45	11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	130 53	53 24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 24	626 214
Other Tied Houses No. Overcrowded	1 -	4 2	37 4	56 -	45 -	94 -	237 6	- -	4 1	21 2	23 2	11 -	8 -	67 5	- -	2 1	1 1	- -	- -	3 2	307 13	
Tents, Vans & Sheds No. Overcrowded	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	5 3	1 -	- -	- -	- -	7 4	8 4
Summer Residences No. Overcrowded	- -	2 -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -	6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	7 -	
Total No. Inspected do. Overcrowded	429 133	116 27	664 62	387 10	620 4	977 -	3193 236	130 45	229 71	560 70	314 12	335 3	269 -	1837 201	63 29	137 52	195 33	39 3	15 1	9 -	458 118	5488 555
Percentage Overcrowded	31.0 %	23.3 %	9.3 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	-	7.4 %	34.6 %	31.0 %	12.5 %	3.8 %	0.9 %	-	10.9 %	46.0 %	37.9 %	16.9 %	7.4 %	6.6 %	-	25.7 %	10.1 %



B. HOUSING (Contd.): Out of a total of 622 - 1 apartment houses, 596 or 95.8% are single men's sleeping apartments or "chaumers" and this accounts mainly for the increase in the total number of houses as compared with the estimate of last year. There is a total of 626 "chaumers", of which 214 or 34.2% are overcrowded. Some of these apartments are of large floor area and it is doubtful if the standard of 2 persons per room should be enforced. It might be possible to sub-divide these rooms but it is questionable if this would constitute an improvement.

It will be noted from the table that the extent of overcrowding in the Division as a whole is 10.1%. The table also shows that overcrowding is largest in Category III houses, namely, 25.5%.

Of 695 cottar houses, 88 or 12.7% are overcrowded. The housing of farm servants and crofters presents many problems.

Under present legislation, it does not appear practicable to house crofters, cottars, etc., in Local Authority Schemes, unless such houses are erected on, or, in close proximity to the sites of the existing defective or overcrowded houses. One way out of the difficulty might be by the giving of a subsidy to owners for the building of new houses on crofts, farms etc. If such a scheme was in operation, it would encourage proprietors to take advantage of such a grant, and thus the Local Authority would be relieved of erecting a considerable number of houses.

A determined effort is being made by the Local Authority to eradicate uninhabitable houses and to abate overcrowding. During the year, the erection of 4 houses was started at Cuminostown, while 4 houses at Badnascloth and 4 at Crudio were completed; other eight sites have been selected, upon which it is meantime proposed to erect 92 houses.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 34 houses were re-conditioned with assistance while under the Building Byelaws 31 houses were reconstructed or improved. The nature of improvements consisted of heightening of walls; provision of adequate light, ventilation and sanitary conveniences; provision of food store, scullery and additional bedroom; renewal of roofs and floors; protection against dampness and internal covering of walls formerly plastered on stone; the introduction of water supplies and provision of adequate drainage.

Thirtyone houses were represented to the Local Authority to be dealt with in Terms of Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

Of the houses dealt with by the Local Authority, 3 were rendered fit for human habitation, 6 were closed and 18 were the subjects of Demolition Orders.

C. FOOD SUPPLY:

(1) Milk: Six names were added to the Register and 3 removed, giving a total of 63 registered dairies within the Division.

One hundred and sixtyfour inspections were paid to those premises and the standards of construction and cleanliness were on the whole quite satisfactory. It is pleasing to record that a draft set of new byelaws is being prepared, which will ensure uniformity throughout the County.

Five dairy premises were completely remodelled while 3 were improved by renewal and extensions of byres, provision of improved ventilation and erection of new milk store.

(2) Meat. The number of licensed slaughtermen is 6 and there are 3 private slaughterhouses within the area, one being at Inch, one at Fyvie and the other at Phynie. The slaughterhouses were visited regularly.

Herewith is a table showing the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of meat condemned:-

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Weight in lbs. of condemned meat & offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle	600	3	20	3560
Sheep	131	15	5	1020
Pigs	29	3	1	320

Nine lbs. of other foods were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

(3) Mar Division.

WATER SUPPLIES:- The Special Water Supply districts within the Division are Aboyne, Alford, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Montgarrie, Tarland and Torphins.

In the special district of Braemar, contracts were accepted for the renewing of about 2,500 yards of 4" and 6" water mains. This work was being proceeded with at the end of the year.

In Alford Special District an acute shortage of water occurred during the summer months and a temporary augmentation of the water supply was procured from the farms of Tillychety and Kinstair. This water is of excellent quality and of sufficient quantity to augment the present supply so as to meet the requirements of the district for many years. It is expected that the work of permanently augmenting the supply will be commenced at an early date.

In all other special districts the water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity and calls for no comment.

Owing /

Owing to the dry season, a shortage of water occurred in connection with many private supplies in the rural areas, and 25 new supplies were introduced.

Fifteen samples of water were taken for analysis during the year, with the following results:- Good 9, Fair 2, Bad 4. Action was taken in the cases where the result of the analysis was unsatisfactory.

The following tables show the position in the Division with regard to water supplies to houses.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS:

No. of houses with water supply and sink inside	...	829
" " " using outside tap	... ..	278
" " " " " pump	... ..	33
" " " " dip-well, spring etc.	..	<u>4</u>
Total " " " without inside water supply		<u>315</u>
		<u>1144</u>

RURAL AREAS:

No. of houses with water and sink inside	... ..	1311
" " " using outside tap	... ..	401
" " " " " pump	... ..	363
" " " " dip-well, spring etc.	..	<u>788</u>
Total " " " without water and sink inside		<u>1552</u>
		<u>2863</u>

DRAINAGE:- The following are the special drainage districts in the division:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Tarland and Torphins.

The sewers at Dinnet and Alford were extended 100 yards and 50 yards respectively during the year to serve several privately owned houses erected during the past few years.

Further complaints were received regarding pollution of the Beltie Burn from the Torphins sewage works, but a recurrence of this will be obviated when the present intention to construct proper disposal works materialises.

The sewage disposal works at Aboyne, Braemar, Dinnet, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan and Tarland, which are under the supervision of Aberdeen Town Council, have been carried on satisfactorily and no nuisance was found at Alford and Lumsden.

The sewers in all districts performed satisfactorily.

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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION: The following tables show the position in the division with regard to sanitary accommodation.

Special Districts.

No. of houses with baths	...	...	517
" " " " W.C.	...	...	797
" " " " Privy	...	...	197
" " " " no W.C. or privy.			1

W.C's. used in common.

2 tenants.	3 tenants.	4 tenants.	5 tenants.
30	22	8	1

Privies used in common.

2 tenants.	3 tenants.	4 tenants.	5 tenants.
1	1	-	-

Rural Areas.

No. of houses with baths	...	...	359
" " " " W.C's.	...	...	643
" " " " Privies	..	...	2238
" " " " no W.C. or privy.			70

W.C's. used in common.

2 tenants.	3 tenants.	4 tenants.	5 tenants.
2	-	-	-

Privies used in common.

2 tenants.	3 tenants.	4 tenants.	5 tenants.
7	3	-	-

NUISANCES:- 29 complaints of nuisances were received during the year. These consisted mainly of filthy ashpits and choked drains, and in most cases were dealt with by verbal intimation.

Complaint was received regarding the filthy condition of a small stagnant loch near to the Council houses at Golf Road, Aboyne. This was investigated along with an Inspector of the Department of Health, and following on report to them, the District Council are taking steps to have the loch drained.

SCAVENGING:- The following are the special scavenging districts:- Aboyne, Alford, Braemar, Lumsden, Tarland and Torphins.

The village of Tarland was formed into a Special Scavenging District during the year, and a contractor was employed to remove the refuse twice weekly.

In other districts the collection and disposal of refuse have been carried on in a satisfactory manner.

The village of Lumphanan is still without a proper method of refuse collection and disposal, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs mentioned in last year's report, continues.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:- The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 342, made up as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	221
Diphtheria	...	...	...	77
Pneumonia	...	...	...	34
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	<u>1</u>
				<u>342</u>

The incidence of both scarlet fever and diphtheria was considerably higher than last year.

254 visits of enquiry were made. Disinfection of bedding was carried out in all cases, and houses were disinfected where considered necessary.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:- There are 15 private slaughterhouses in the Division. During the year 339 visits of inspection were made, and 782 carcasses were inspected comprising 568 cattle, 183 sheep and 31 pigs. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 3472, comprising 1704 cattle, 1613 sheep, 152 pigs and 3 calves.

2485 lbs. of meat and 445 lbs. offal were seized and destroyed, in every case with the consent of the owner.

The slaughterhouses are generally kept in a clean and tidy condition and minor complaints were rectified on attention being drawn to them.

The slaughterhouses in the Division are widely scattered and strict supervision is extremely difficult.

68 inspections of meat and other foods were made at shops and 77 lbs. of foodstuffs were seized and destroyed, in every case with the consent of the owner.

SCHOOLS:- Inspections at schools found them to be generally in a well kept condition.

New W.C's and latrine accommodation were provided at Crathie School, and W.C's for the staff were installed at Keig School.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- Inspections were made as opportunity offered, and in all cases the Burial Grounds were found to be kept in good condition.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS:- There are 32 registered dairies in the division, and 60 inspections were made during the year. There was one new dairy registered. The standard of cleanliness is generally high, and only minor defects were found.

There is no change to be reported on the condition of the unsatisfactory dairy, mentioned in my last year's report.

HOUSING:- The survey of the Division under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935 was completed during the year.

There are 4512 dwelling houses of £45 or under rental in the division, of which 1160 are within the Special Districts and 3352 in the Rural Areas. Of the total number 452 are unfit for habitation, but 27 of these were vacant at the time of inspection.

The following tables show the number and percentage of overcrowded fit houses.

Special Districts.

	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apts. & over.	Total
No. Surveyed.	21	148	324	197	134	336	1160
No. Overcrowded	2	16	25	1	1	-	45
% overcrowded	9.5	10.8	7.7	.5	.7	-	3.8

Rural /

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Rural Areas.

	1 apt.	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	6 apts. & over.	Total.
No. Surveyed	458	230	569	449	865	781	3352
No. Overcrowded	69	22	30	5	3	1	130
% Overcrowded	15.1	9.1	5.2	1.1	.34	.12	3.8

In addition there are 64 houses overcrowded which are unfit for habitation.

10 cases of overcrowding can be remedied by removal of Boarded-out children, eviction of lodgers and re-housing of sub-lets.

10 Council houses are overcrowded.

The rehousing of families in the rural areas presents a very difficult problem. It would be an uneconomical proposition to build cottar houses, farm houses, crofts etc. in the rural areas, and it will be difficult to get the owners of estates to build new houses to suit all requirements for quite a number of years.

Overcrowding in cottar houses presents another difficulty as this is a very movable part of the population.

The building of hamlets too, is impracticable in this Division, as it is impossible to situate these so as to be suitable for the requirements.

The number of houses required in the division if decanting is successful is as follows:-

For rehousing overcrowded families (Special Districts)	81
" " families in unfit houses (" ")	58
" " overcrowded families (Rural Areas)	120
" " families in unfit houses (" ")	<u>343</u>
	<u>602</u>

If decanting is not successful the number of houses required will be 650 made up as follows:-

For rehousing overcrowded families (Special Districts)	99
" " families in unfit houses (" ")	68
" " overcrowded families (Rural Areas)	127
" " families in unfit houses (" ")	<u>356</u>
	<u>650</u>

The /

The Local Authority continue to make progress in erecting new houses. 4 - 3 apt. houses at Torphins were completed and occupied during the year, and 2 - 3 apt. and 2 - 4 apt. houses at Coull will soon be ready for occupation.

A block of 7 houses at Berry Row, Alford, was acquired by the Local Authority and reconstructed into 5 - 3 apt. dwelling houses with the aid of a grant under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

4 - 3 apt. and 2 - 4 apt. houses were in course of erection at Lumphanan at the end of the year.

During the year the erection was approved of 12 houses at Aboyne, 12 at Alford, 4 at Crathie and 2 at Lumsden.

There were 9 applications for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts and with one exception these were approved for a grant. 7 houses were totally reconstructed and the other works included the introduction of new water supply, drainage, etc.

19 houses were improved without assistance of a grant. The improvements included additional bedroom accommodation, new bathrooms, water supplies etc.

5 houses were erected or are in course of erection by private enterprise, but none of these are for letting.

22 notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. 4 undertakings were given following notices under Section (1).

10 Demolition Orders were made under Section 16 (3).

(4) Buchan Division.

WATER:- The seventeen Special Water Districts have been well maintained and, with the exception of New Pitsligo, very little scarcity of water was experienced.

New Pitsligo:- There is a definite scarcity of water during the summer and the County Engineer has been endeavouring to find a new source, but so far without success. This village stands at a high point in the District and a new water scheme will be costly.

Mintlaw:- The water main in South and North Streets, with branch to the Housing Scheme, was renewed. 670 yards of 3" diameter cast-iron mains with valves etc. were laid at a cost of £336.

St. Fergus:- The work in this newly formed district was completed at a cost of £1,900. The scheme consisted of gathering works, 10,000 gallon suction tank, semi-automatic pumping station, 20,000 gallon elevated storage tank, 2,000 yards of 3" spun-iron main, 251 yards of 3" rising main. The supply has been in operation since September and has proved very satisfactory.

Stuartfield/

Stuartfield:- The gathering works at Dens of Crichtie were protected from pollution at a cost of £50.

In Special Districts 140 house connections were made to public water mains, 150 sinks and 35 baths were provided and 15 outside taps were erected.

In the Rural Area 47 sinks were provided, 14 rotary pumps fitted up and 10 baths installed.

Water Samples:- Forty eight samples were submitted for examination - 40 for chemical analysis and 8 for bacteriological examination. Eleven were reported as being of good quality, 8 fair, 5 doubtful and not suitable for domestic use and 24 bad. Eleven of the samples acted on lead piping.

DRAINAGE:- The Drainage Districts were kept in good working order and no serious chokes occurred.

A complete new drainage scheme was approved for the village of Sandhaven and Pitullio at a cost of £3,500. So far the work has not commenced.

The villages of Mintlaw, New Abordour, Hatton, St. Fergus, Now Leeds and Longside have been submitted for formation into Special Drainage Districts and the County Engineer is designing schemes.

Work was commenced in laying sewers and sewage disposal plant in Maud and Now Deer.

Maud:- Complete scheme of 6", 8", 10" and 12" sewers. Purification works in the form of detritus tanks, settling tanks, automatic syphon and sprinkler bed and sludge drying beds. Total cost £6,000.

New Deer:- Scheme for complete drainage system including purification works similar to Maud. Estimated cost £3,120.

It is gratifying to record the willingness of the Council to form Special Drainage Districts in villages without such services.

Only two villages, Methlick and Pennan, are now without special drainage proposals. Owing to their geographical position and small population there is not any likelihood of sewers being laid in the near future.

Forty five connections were made to public sewers for drainage of water closets, sinks etc.

Six hundred and four inspections were made of house drains. One hundred and seventy three smoke tests were applied to new and existing drains. One drain had to be lifted owing to defective workmanship.

WATER CLOSETS, etc.:- Ninety five Water Closets were provided by property owners in Special Districts and 15 in the Rural Area.

With the formation of villages into Special Drainage Districts the provisions of Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925 are now being enforced.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:- The public conveniences at Collieston and Boddam have been kept in a clean condition. A scheme to erect public conveniences at Cairnbulg, Inverallochy and St. Combs was drawn up at a cost of £70 each. The work has not yet commenced. No further progress has been made with the conveniences for Cruden Bay.

HOUSING:- Housing still takes the premier place in the duties of the Sanitary Inspector in this Division. Towards the end of the year the survey of all the houses, under £45 rental, in the Rural Area was completed and the result of the survey is briefly summarised.

There are 4,900 houses in the landward area consisting of 918 Ordinary houses, 19 Sub-Let Houses, 1177 Farm houses, 868 Cottar houses, 1073 Crofts, 609 Chaumers, 131 Other Tied houses, 5 Tents, Vans and Sheds, 4 Summer Residences and 96 Empty houses. Of this number 1119 houses were found unfit for human habitation, consisting of 279 Ordinary houses, 3 Sub-Let houses, 71 Farm houses, 281 Cottar houses, 324 Crofts, 110 Chaumers, 8 Other Tied houses, 3 Tents, Vans and Sheds and 40 Empty houses.

517 houses were found overcrowded, Category I - 13, Category II - 245, Category III - 259. The distribution of overcrowding in good and fair houses was - 21 Ordinary houses, 2 Sub-Let houses, 4 Farm houses, 78 Cottar houses, 23 Crofts, 129 Chaumers and 1 Other Tied house.

Total new houses required if decanting is successful under the new composite re-housing scheme:-

Type	Size of House.						Total
	1-apt.	2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.	6-apt.	
Ordinary Houses	87	83	57	57	6	-	290
Farm Houses	4	19	31	19	2	-	75
Cottar Houses	31	86	151	85	8	1	362
Crofts	56	98	104	81	6	-	345
Chaumers	204	29	6	-	-	-	239
Other Tied Houses	-	8	2	1	1	-	12
Tents, Vans & Sheds	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	382	324	352	243	23	1	1325

It is impossible to work decanting in farm houses, cottar houses, crofts, chaumers etc. so that no re-housing proposals were made for such cases. The whole question of re-housing tied families is being left over until the result of the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee's Report on Rural Housing is published. Definite re-housing proposals were made for moving people, living in overcrowded and unfit houses, into the villages whenever new houses can be erected. The Local Authority's programme in this direction would be:-

Village.	1-apt.	2-apt.	3-apt.	4-apt.	5-apt.	Total.
Boddam	6	1	5	6	-	18
Cairnbulg & Inverallochy	3	4	-	4	2	13
Collieston	7	-	3	5	-	15
Crimond	10	5	3	-	-	18
Cruden Bay	1	3	1	3	-	8
Fetterangus	1	2	3	1	-	7
Hatton	2	2	4	4	-	12
Longside	12	6	3	5	1	27
Mayo	1	3	1	2	-	7
Methlick	12	8	4	5	1	30
Mintlaw	4	2	-	2	-	8
New Aberdour	1	7	2	4	-	14
New Deer	3	3	4	-	-	10
New Leeds	6	1	-	3	-	10
New Pittsligo	1	4	3	1	-	9
Old Deer	2	5	3	-	-	10
Pennar	1	1	-	-	-	2
Sandhaven & Pitullie	3	4	4	4	1	16
St. Combs	2	1	-	1	-	4
St. Fergus	6	10	5	3	-	24
Strichen	1	7	6	3	1	18
Stuartfield	2	4	3	1	-	10
Totals	87	83	57	57	6	290

The question of re-housing Cottar families is very difficult as it is the practice of the Cattleman and all other workers to live near the farm. With the exception of the Cattleman, there does not appear to be any special reason for the other employees not living in villages or hamlets a mile or so from their work. As there are 281 unfit Cottar houses in this area, a scheme was worked out for rehousing families in villages and hamlets and it was found that the average mileage from place of work was 1.64 miles.

No special action has been taken so far with regard to Rural Housing with the exception that every Estate owner has been notified as to the condition of his properties.

In the Special Districts, Villages and Hamlets great progress has been made in housing during the year. Forty two houses were completed and 236 persons re-housed under the 1930 Act. Of these 4 were built at Stuartfield, 6 at New Pitsligo, 12 at Boddam, 6 at Hatton, 4 at Strichen, 4 at Methlick and 4 at Sandhaven.

Sixty two houses were commenced - 10 at New Pitsligo, 32 at New Deer, 8 at Maud, 8 at Stuartfield and 4 at Fetterangus, 30 being 3-apartments and 32 4-apartments.

6031 inspections were made of dwelling houses, resulting in 1119 houses being found unfit for human habitation. 157 houses were represented to the Local Authority for Closure in terms of Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930. 37 Demolition Orders were issued and 50 Undertakings received.

The lack of alternative accommodation prevents property owners, in many cases, from proceeding with reconstruction, and progress is handicapped.

Many decent homeless working people are forced into the Poor-house owing to their property falling down. To prevent this the Local Authority should proceed at once to build a "Clearing House" or Hostel in New Pitsligo or some other suitable village.

Some consideration in re-housing should be given to the "old couple" or "young couple" with a small family requiring 1 and 2 apartment houses. It has been the Department of Health's theory that when decanting comes into full operation there will be a surplus of 1 and 2-apartment houses. So far as this District is concerned, with decanting 100 per cent. successful, 478, 1-apartment and 379, 2-apartment houses are still required. Provision should be made in all re-housing schemes for a percentage of 2-apartment houses.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act:- One hundred and three applications were received for grant covering 120 houses. 7 applications were refused. The work carried out consisted of 20 additions of Bathrooms, 10 new Water Supplies etc., 22 complete Reconstructions, 13 additions of Sculleries, Water Closets etc. and 31 Alterations to houses.

Five hundred and four inspections were made of premises securing grant.

Before plans are submitted to the Council the property is inspected by this Department and any work required to modernise the dwelling must be included in the scheme before grant is approved. In every case where a gravitation water supply is available a separate Water Closet is asked for each house. A number of proposals have been put forward for improvement to houses on unsatisfactory sites, but these have been deferred in the hope that, in the near future, the Government will allow subsidy to be paid for houses erected on new sites.

Throughout the year the class of workmanship in schemes under the Act has been very good. Any minor contraventions were immediately remedied when the contractor's attention was drawn to them.

Building /

Building Bye-Laws:- Nineteen sets of plans were submitted and approved. These were 4 new bungalows, 5 reconstruction of houses, 1 golf clubhouse, 1 police station, 1 shop, 1 garage and filling station, 1 wooden house, 1 farm house and 1 alteration to farm house, 1 addition of bedroom, 1 church hall and 1 chaumer.

SCAVENGING:- The formation of Longside into a Special Scavenging District brings the total to 15. Cleansing operations are carried out fairly satisfactorily by contractors in most villages, but the emptying of ash pits in properties without modern sanitation leaves much to be desired. Despite repeated warnings, contractors do not keep dumps in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Department of Health. At Cairnbulg and Inverallochy the dump was made into a proper sea tip and all refuse is taken away by the tide. New Deer dump was reconstructed and is much improved.

In view of the difficulty of getting the work carried out in a satisfactory manner in the majority of the villages, a scheme will be submitted to the Council to group villages for cleansing purposes and do the work by direct labour, using a mechanical dust-cart.

STREET LIGHTING:- Since the Grampian Electricity Co. have now their cables in the area, the following Special Lighting Districts have been improved:

Strichen - Wembley type of lantern fitting. Cost £119.

Maud - do. do. do. " £115.

New Deer - do. do. do. " £ 98.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS ETC:- The 16 private slaughterhouses remain well conducted and the premises are kept in a clean condition.

Improvements were carried out at 2 slaughterhouses, New Pitsligo 1, Stuartfield, 1.

Twenty one persons received licences to kill animals under the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act.

8347 animals were killed in the slaughterhouses: Bullocks 1933, Heifers 2377, Cows 51, Pigs 1439, Lambs 685, Sheep 1852, Calves 6 and Bulls 4. These animals were killed for the following distribution: Use in own shops 3159, For outside market trade 2306, For other butchers 2034. Emergency slaughtering 848.

2106 carcasses were inspected consisting of 890 heifers, 501 bullocks, 51 cows, 600 sheep, 20 pigs, 24 lambs, 6 calves and 4 bulls.

6741 pounds of meat and 620 pounds of offal were destroyed with owner's consent. Meat destroyed was: Total carcasses of Bullocks and Heifers for Tuberculosis 7; Total carcasses of Bullocks for Septic Inflammation 1; Total carcasses of Heifers for Bruising 1; Total carcasses of Sheep 11, Emaciation 2, Inflammation 7, Dropsy 2; Forequarters etc. of Bullocks and Heifers for Tuberculosis 14; Offals etc. of Bullocks and Heifers for Tuberculosis 21; Bovine Livers for Fluke 12, Abscesses 3 and Tuberculosis 24.

Ninety five inspections of meat and other foods were made in shops in the various villages. 10 pounds of corned beef were seized as unfit for human consumption.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:- Seven hundred and four visits of enquiry were made in connection with infectious disease. 529 disinfections were carried out. The use of spray and burning of formalin candles was discontinued, soap and coal tar disinfectant being distributed only.

The infectious diseases consisted of: Scarlet Fever 334, Diphtheria 189, Pneumonia 75, Erysipelas 23, Dysentery 7, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4, Para-Typhoid Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 9 and Puerperal Pyrexia 1, a total of 643 cases.

DAIRIES:- There were 146 dairies on the register at the end of the year and 2051 cows were kept. The promises are distributed over the area as follows: St. Fergus 2 dairies with 32 cows: New Deer 12 dairies with 72 cows: Old Deer 16 dairies with 219 cows: Strichen 6 dairies with 57 cows: Longside 5 dairies with 34 cows: Lonmay 4 dairies with 62 cows: Pitsligo 3 dairies with 20 cows: Tyrie 3 dairies with 51 cows: Aberdour 6 dairies with 36 cows: Rathen 9 dairies with 120 cows: Fraserburgh 18 dairies with 192 cows: Peterhead 33 dairies with 508 cows: Ellon 9 dairies with 268 cows: Cruden 11 dairies with 178 cows: Slains 3 dairies with 56 cows: Mothlick 4 dairies with 36 cows: Logie-Buchan 2 dairies with 110 cows.

Now dairy bye-laws are in draft and when they are finished a complete dairy survey will be made and owners asked to improve their promises. 108 inspections were carried out resulting in 24 notices being issued for cleansing and limewashing of promises.

NUISANCES:- With the advent of modern drainage, public cleansing schemes etc., nuisances, such as defective ashpits, privies or choked drains, are gradually becoming less noticeable. Intimations were sent for the following: Defective Ashpits 40; Dirty Privies 10; Choked Drains 12, Dirty Premises 2. All owners attended promptly to the intimations.

A whale, 12'6" long, washed ashore at Sandhavan, was buried at the expense of the Local Authority. A number of dogs and sheep, washed up by the tide, were also disposed of.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:- There are 321 factories, workshops and workplaces in the District. Very few inspections were carried out as the promises are usually well conducted although on a small scale. Five bakers were asked to clean and limewash their promises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:- The 2 unregistered common lodging houses are still in use at New Pitsligo. The premises are very unsatisfactory but there is no immediate prospect of them being closed owing to the scarcity of houses in that area. It is hoped that in the near future the Local Authority may provide some kind of lodging house for vagrants.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- All burial grounds are well kept by the various District Committees and on inspection no reason could be found for complaint. Three burials were undertaken in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897. One interment took place in the closed churchyard at St. Combs.

Old Deer Burial ground was extended at a cost of £550. A scheme has been approved to extend Savoch churchyard costing £350.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- Herring By-Products Ltd. were again granted a licence to carry out the manufacture of Herring Meal and Herring Oil at the West Shore Factory, Fraserburgh. The premises are kept in a very clean condition and no serious complaints were received. At my request, alterations were carried out and an extractor was placed in the roof and gases conveyed to a water tower where a washing process is gone through with salt water.

During the season 25,524 barrels of Herring Offal were purchased and of that number 13,552 barrels were shipped to Norway. 106 tons of oil were extracted from offal and shipped abroad. No Herring Meal was manufactured. It is interesting to note that the plant in use at the factory is the only one of its kind in Britain.

SCHOOLS:- The Local Authority are gradually improving sanitary conveniences in many schools, and in Strichen and New Pitsligo new schools are being erected. The buildings are of modern construction and are nearing completion. A complaint was received regarding the condition of Savoch School, Auchnagatt and on inspection it was found that the drainage system required repair. The necessary work was carried out on intimation being given to the Education Authority.

TENTS AND VANS:- Holiday camping was again very popular along the coast and over 130 inspections were made. Complaints were received about the condition of camps and surroundings at Collieston. Next year it is hoped to get a proper camping ground laid out and confine campers to certain sites where Water Closet accommodation and proper washing facilities will be provided. It was found that a number of homeless people stayed in tents during the whole year. The time has arrived when proper bye-laws should be drawn up by the Local Authority.

RATS AND MICE:- Two hundred and four inspections of premises were carried out under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. Refuse dumps were the main breeding grounds for the vermin. Periodical baiting and use of Cyanogas kept the rodents under control. 42 pounds of Cyanogas and 102 bottles of Red Squill bait were used by the Department. Owners of farms etc. require to pay more attention to the keeping down of rats and until this is done the Rat Problem will still be with us.

II. BURGHs.

(1) Ballater.

GENERAL:- During the year the general sanitary condition of the Burgh has been very satisfactory. Both sewerage and water systems continue to give every satisfaction. Any complaints from private property regarding choked drains, etc., have been attended to as soon as the owners attention was drawn to them and no proceedings under the Burgh Police Act have been found necessary. All household refuse is collected daily and all streets are cleaned daily. All gullies are cleaned out at regular periods and are all kept in good working order.

WATER SUPPLY:- A new nine inch cast iron main has been laid from the reservoir to the Burgh, and new distribution mains of four, five and six inches have been laid in some of the streets so that an ample supply of water is assured in the Burgh for some time to come. Before these new mains were laid, a lack of pressure was sometimes felt in the houses in the higher part of the Burgh. This occurred during the peak period of the visitor season, when the population is more than doubled. Since the new system was installed, this defect has been completely remedied.

There are 43 houses in the burgh without water and sink inside. Eight of these houses are to be reported on, with a view to their being dealt with by the Council, in respect of other defects. Two of the houses are owner occupied.

SEWERAGE:- Continues to give quite satisfactory results and is the same as in previous reports.

COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE AND STREET CLEANING:- This is done daily as described in former reports and no alteration has been found necessary.

SCHOOLS:- One, within Burgh, is always kept in a very satisfactory condition.

WORKSHOPS:- Same as formerly and no proceedings have been found necessary.

FACTORIES AND BURIAL GROUNDS:- None within the Burgh.

HOUSING:- The survey of houses in the Burgh under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, was completed during the year, and the following information was obtained.

There are 310 houses of £45 or under rateable value in the Burgh, and 12 of these are unfit for habitation. A further 6 houses could be rendered fit in all respects by carrying out minor repairs. Seventeen houses are overcrowded and 4 of these are unfit for human habitation.

The following tables show the number of new houses required to deal with (1) Overcrowded fit houses and (2) Unfit houses:-

(1) Overcrowded Fit Houses.

<u>Size of Houses.</u>	<u>1-apt.</u>	<u>2-apt.</u>	<u>3-apt.</u>	<u>4-apt.</u>	<u>5-apt.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Overcrowded	-	4	6	3	-	13
Required	-	1	5	7	-	13
New Houses to be built under 1935 Act.-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Surplus Houses from Decrowding.	-	3	3	1	-	7

(2) Unfit Houses.

<u>Size of Houses.</u>	<u>1-apt.</u>	<u>2-apt.</u>	<u>3-apt.</u>	<u>4-apt.</u>	<u>5-apt.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Unfit	-	6	5	-	1	12
Required	1	2	5	-	2	10 *
Surplus Houses from Decrowding	-	3	3	1	-	7
New Houses to be built under 1930 Act.	-	-	2	-	2	4

* In two cases permission is to be given to single occupants of unfit houses, to inhabit the houses as long as they require them, and thereafter a demolition order will be made.

If decanting fails the numbers of houses required under the 1930 and 1935 Acts respectively will be 10 and 13.

If decanting is successful the number of houses required will be 11 comprising 2 - 3 apt., 7 - 4 apt. and 2 - 5 apt. houses.

Deducting the present building scheme of 2 - 3 apt. and 2 - 4 apt. houses, the programme to be faced consists of 5 - 4 apt. and 2 - 5 apt. houses.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:-

Water Closets:- There are 22 water closets in the burgo used in common by 2 tenants, 5 water closets used in common by 3 tenants, and 3 water closets used in common by 4 tenants.

Nine houses, with common water closets are to be reported on, with a view to their being dealt with by the Council in respect of other defects.

In 3 instances water closets used in common are of obsolete pattern and should forthwith be replaced by modern wash-down closets; in a few instances repairs are required to existing water closets.

One water closet, used by one tenant, is of obsolete pattern and should be replaced.

(2) Ellon.

WATER:- The water supply continues to give satisfaction and no scarcity occurred. No connections were made to public water mains (except for Town Council Housing Schemes). Seven sinks were installed in one property.

DRAINAGE: No connections were made to the public sewers.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-

Table showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	171	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	<u>1</u>	172
One outside tap to each tenant	...	...	6	
" " " " two tenants	...	...	10	
" " " " three "	...	...	3	
" " " " four "	...	...	2	
" " " " five "	...	...	<u>3</u>	24
One drawing well to each tenant	...	...		1
One water closet to each tenant	...	...		107
" " " " two tenants	...	...	26	
" " " " three "	...	...	26	
" " " " four "	...	...	<u>20</u>	72
One privy to each tenant	....	...		2

The following notices were served on property owners for additional sanitary accommodation, viz:

Under Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925 for Water Closet accommodation.	118
Under Section 40 of the Housing, Town Planning (Scotland) Act 1919 for Water Supply and Sinks.	40

The result of these notices will be reported in the next annual report.

SCAVENGING: The cleansing scheme was altered to direct labour during the year. A "Karrrier Colt" mechanical horse was purchased by the Council and a properly constructed body fitted. The scheme has been a great success and the vehicle is also used for odd work in the Burgh, fire engine etc. To date it is impossible to give operation costs as the scheme only came into operation in August.

HOUSING: The scheme of 14 houses under erection should be finished early next year when families from unfit houses will receive alternative accommodation.

Under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935, 655 notices were sent out to the inhabitants giving the "Permitted Number" of each house. An explanatory circular was also enclosed outlining the provisions with regard to overcrowding.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT: No applications were received for subsidy under the Act but meetings have been held with a number of property owners with a view to their applying for grant.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Eight cases of Infectious Disease were reported. Scarlet Fever 4: Diphtheria 2: Pneumonia 1: Dysentery 1. Ten visits of enquiry were made and six disinfections carried out.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES: The two slaughter houses are well conducted and the inspections, etc. carried out are given in my report for the Buchan Division.

(3) Huntly.

1. General.

Rateable Value of the Burgh	...	£25,925
Estimated Population	... ..	3,848
Area of the Burgh	... ..	320 Acres.

Mileage of Roads and Streets.

Class I Roads	... ....	1.30 Miles.
Unclassified Roads	.... ...	5.62
Total	...	6.92 Miles.

Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, Playing Fields, Etc.

	Acres.	Rds.	Pls.
Cooper Park	75	0	0
Market Muir	9	0	2
Torry Hillock		2	14
Battle Hill	60	2	2
Meadow Plantation	22	0	30
The Bleach Green.	1	1	20
Plantations close to Railway Station	1	1	16
Hill of Haugh	5	3	25
Total	175	3	29

2. Water Supply - Quantity and Sufficiency.

The supply of water to the Burgh, which has been excellent in quality, has been maintained throughout the year. It was found necessary, however, to issue a warning during the month of June, as the supply of water in the reservoirs had fallen to a dangerously low level. Householders were requested to restrict their needs to domestic purposes only, and the washing of windows, pavements, motor-cars, and the use of garden hoses were prohibited for some time.

The new reservoir referred to in last year's report was completed at the end of September at a cost of nearly £13,000. The top water level of the new reservoir is about forty-two feet above the water level of the existing tanks. In order to fill the new reservoir a new 6" asbestos pipe was laid between the springs at Wellheads and the reservoir, a distance of little over a mile. The reservoir, which has a capacity of 10,134,000 gallons, consists of an earthen embankment having a clay puddle core. The embankment is protected on the water side by stone pitching. Under the site of the embankment a trench was dug down to an impervious stratum. The greatest depth to which this trench had to be carried below the surface of the ground was fifty-nine feet, and the greatest height of the embankment above the original ground level is twenty-six feet. The outlet from the reservoir is controlled by a valve which is operated by an upstand. Access to this valve is gained by means of a gangway from the top of the embankment. The reservoir is also provided with a waste weir five feet wide, and a channel leading into a 12" fireclay pipe. The margin/

margin between the top water level of the reservoir and the top of the embankment is four feet. The top water level is five hundred and eighty-five (585) feet above mean sea level, and about one hundred and forty feet above the top of the highest dwelling house in the town.

In order to prevent contamination of the reservoir, water draining off the surrounding ground is intercepted and taken past the reservoir by means of a bye-wash channel. This channel is cut in the solid ground, but the bottom and sides are not lined where the gradient is flat round the margin of the reservoir. The lower part of the channel, however, round the outside of the embankment being much steeper had to be lined with concrete to prevent corrosion. A 9" pipe is laid from the reservoir to the old tanks with a byo-pass to the new main from there to the town.

Water, as formerly, will be supplied through the old tanks, but if additional pressure is at any time required in the Burgh, or if the tanks have to be cleaned out or repaired, the water can be delivered direct from the new reservoir to the town. Even with the extra pressure available from the new reservoir the two existing 5" pipes between Craighoad and the town were insufficient to maintain the demand for water during the busiest hours of the day, and the Council decided to lay a new 8" bitumen lined pipe from Craighoad to the Square, a distance of just over $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Connections have been made to some of the subsidiary mains in the Burgh. The cost of this is just under £5,000.

Meters have been installed on both the new and old pipes just outside the Burgh boundary. These meters will show how much water is passing into the town, and should assist in the detection of any leakage and waste. While the yield from the springs has been as low as 135,000 gallons per day, the average yield is very much greater, and by storing the overflow at the old tanks in the new reservoir in the winter time and using it in the summer to augment the supply from the springs, it is anticipated that there should be no difficulty in maintaining a regular supply of 200,000 gallons per day, which is equal to fifty gallons per head of population.

During the year 200 yards of 4" bitumen lined steel pipes were laid down, to give the necessary supply of water to the new Housing Scheme in course of erection at Castle Park. Inspections of consumers pipes and fittings were made as formerly for the detection of waste. Where defects were discovered intimations were either made verbally or written notices were served.

3. RAINFALL.

The total rainfall during the past year was 27.95", as compared with 34.26" during 1935. The driest month was April with 1.02", and the wettest was January with 4.85". The complete table is as follows:

1936.	January	...	...	...	4.85 ins.
	February	...	...	...	2.96 "
	March	...	...	...	1.15 "
	April	...	...	...	1.02 "
	May	...	...	...	1.27 "
	June	...	...	...	1.84 "
	July	...	...	...	3.95 "
	August	...	...	...	2.75 "
	September	..	...	...	2.20 "
	October	...	...	...	2.03 "
	November	...	...	...	2.14 "
	December	...	...	...	1.79 "

4. DRAINAGE SYSTEM - EFFICIENCY.

Throughout the year the drainage system of the Burgh has functioned in a satisfactory manner, although it was found necessary during dry periods of weather to flush certain sections where the gradients are flat. Two hundred and twenty-nine yards of new sewer was constructed during the year to drain the new housing area in Castle Park as follows.

9" Sewer	...	...	195 Yards.
6" do.	...	...	34 Yards.
Making a total of 229 Yards.			

5. SEWAGE - PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

As mentioned in previous reports the outfall sewer from the Burgh falls into the river Bogie some 300 yards or so below the Bridge of Bogie. The quantity of sewage does not vary very much except that it is increased at times by storm water actually diluting the sewage before it reaches the river.

No complaints of offensive effluvia have been received from any inhabitant of the Burgh during the past year.

6. SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING - METHODS AND EFFICIENCY.

There have been no alterations in the methods of collection and disposal of household refuse during the year, the present methods having functioned satisfactorily; and only complaints of a minor nature have been received.

The bins used by householders are not all that could be desired, and representations have been made to certain parties to provide improved receptacles; generally, requests of this nature are complied with.

Tippling has been continued in the old quarry at Corvichen, about one mile from the town. Dumping is done in shallow layers not more than three feet deep, and by this method a good solid surface is obtained, and the possible harbouring of vermin is eliminated. During July, Mr. Crooks, Chief Inspector of Public Cleansing, from the Department of Health for Scotland, visited Huntly, and expressed satisfaction with the methods adopted, particularly at the dump.

Street Cleansing continues to be carried out as in previous years. This work is never done, but every effort is made to keep the streets clean, tidy and free from litter. During the year a number of waste-paper receptacles have been supplied and fixed to lamp posts in the busiest thoroughfares, bearing the wording - "Keep the Streets Tidy" - which it is to be hoped will be fully taken advantage of by pedestrians.

The Costing and Cleansing Return for the year ended 15th May, 1936, gives the following particulars:-

Quantity of Refuse Collected for the Year.

House Refuse	...	...	...	1,113 Tons.
Street Sweepings	...	...	...	820 "
Trade or other Refuse	.	...	...	<u>81</u> "
A Total of	...	...	...	<u>2,014</u> Tons.

The cost of this service works out at 5/4d. per head of the population as compared with 5/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the year 1935.

7. HOUSING. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE VARIOUS ACTS.

(a) Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925-1935. Procedure under these Acts.

The total number of houses provided by the Local Authority since 1920 is as follows:-

		Total.
Housing Act 1919.	Six of 5-Apts.	
	Four of 4-Apts.	10
Housing Act 1924.	Sixty-four of 3-Apts. ...	64
Housing Act 1930.	Two of 5-Apts:	
	Twenty-two of 4-Apts.	
	Seventy-six of 3-Apts. ...	100
Housing Act 1935.	Two of 4-Apts.	2
	Total	<u>176</u>

Total Population Re-Housed ... 834 persons, or nearly 22% of population of Burgh.

Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1936.

Twenty-four of four-apartments; and
Twelve of five-apartments.
A total of Thirty-six (36).

A pleasing feature of recent Housing Schemes which have been undertaken largely to accommodate families displaced from unfit houses is the admirable manner in which the tenants, with one or two exceptions, are keeping their new houses. Being no longer handicapped by the constant depressing conditions and drudgery of their old homes which lacked even reasonable indoor convenience, they take a pride in their homes and gardens.

The re-housing of single persons who are living in unfit houses presents a difficulty, while the proposal to build one or two-apartment houses for aged couples and single persons does not find favour with the Department of Health. At present, the only hope is that some people coming into these categories will find accommodation when sufficient houses have been erected to accommodate families now living in over-crowded conditions. The work of providing new houses has continued steadily during the year, but the progress made has been rather disappointing, leaving thirty-six (36) houses under construction at the end of the year. During the year Twelve houses - (Eight of 3-Apts., and Four of 4-Apts) - were completed and occupied.

(b) Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-31.

Since the above Acts have been adopted by the Council Fifty-six houses have been reconstructed and improved, while Nineteen others were benefited by the providing of sanitary conveniences, inside water supplies and sinks. The total grants paid amount to £3,601.18. 7d., approximately.

Five applications for assistance, involving the reconstruction of Nine houses, have been received and completed during the year.

(c) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.

There is still a shortage of working-class houses at rates within the means of the lower paid wage earners in the Burgh. No additional houses of this type have been provided by private enterprise, yet the demand is greater than ever.

(d)/

(d) Habitability of existing houses - action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.

In the Burgh there are 1,072 houses with rentals up to but not exceeding £45. These have meantime been divided into three categories, which are -

- Category I - Fit for human habitation;
- Category II - Can be made fit at reasonable cost;
- Category III - Unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit at reasonable cost.

No. of Houses in

Category I ...	...	795
Category II ..	...	147
Category III .	...	<u>130</u>
Total	...	<u>1,072</u>

Quite a number of the above are on the "border line" of the higher or lower class, as so many features have to be taken into consideration that a hard and fast line cannot be drawn.

No further action has been taken during the year to issue Closing or Demolition Orders as Twelve tenants were and are still to be accommodated, and are still living in houses where Closing and Demolition Orders have become operative. Further proceedings are, however, contemplated in 1937.

(e) Clearance or re-development areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935.

There are no proposals under consideration or contemplated under this part of the Housing Acts.

(f) Overcrowding - action taken.

The Preliminary Survey carried out during 1935, and dealt with in my last report, brought out that 106 houses were overcrowded under Table I of the Act. In terms of Section 2 of the Act, the Council made arrangements for and carried out a survey of all houses of rentals not exceeding £45, and all rooms normally used by the occupants were measured to ascertain their floor area. This work has been completed, and at the same time an opportunity was taken to ascertain the sanitary condition of each house. This survey revealed that the Preliminary Survey had proved somewhat misleading, and instead of there being 106 overcrowded, this number was reduced to 64, owing to the following reasons.

- (1) Incorrect information was given by certain occupiers when completing Form A 18
- (2) The number of units in certain families was reduced, owing to members leaving home when the survey was made 2
- (3) In twenty-two cases the houses which were regarded as being fit under the Preliminary Survey have now been placed in Category III, i.e. houses regarded as being unfit for habitation, and these now fall to be dealt with under the 1930 Act 22

Consequently, a revised Form C was filled up and sent to the Department of Health, as shown overleaf.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

Form C.
Overcrowding.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ..Huntly Town Council.....

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935.
(Section 1).

Statement of Accommodation.

Entry.	Houses.	Number of Apartments.						Totals
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	
1	Surveyed	54	217	351	194	98	179	1,093
2	Overcrowded (c) .	4	22	32	6	-	-	64
	Percentage over- crowded	7.4%	10.13%	9.1%	3.0%	7%	7%	5.85%
3	Required to abate overcrowding (c)	-	3	18	33	10	-	64
4	Fit existing houses-							
	(i) Empty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) To be rendered vacant	4	22	31	6	-	-	63
	(iii) Total . . .	4	22	31	6	-	-	63
5	Estimated Surplus . or	4	19	13	-	-	-	36
	New houses required	-	-	-	27	10	-	37
6	Overcrowded houses belonging to local authority included under Entry 2 . .	-	-	21	4	-	-	25

Date 25th November, 1936.
.....

Additional/

Additional Overcrowding brought out by measurement of the floor areas (as shown in Form E. below) numbers 32: this together with the Preliminary Survey gives a total of Ninety-six (96) overcrowded fit houses within the Burgh.

Form E
Overcrowding.

1. Number of additional houses of the different sizes found to be overcrowded.	A P A R T M E N T S.										TOTALS.										
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.															
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.															
	2	8	12	8	1	1					32										
2. Number of houses shown in Entry 1 which will be rendered vacant by de-crowding.	1	8	12	5	0	0					26										
3. Houses shown in Entry 2 arranged according to "permitted numbers" as determined by measurement.	A D U L T S.																				
	Under 1	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½ and more.
	-	-	1	-	-	8	2	2	2	6	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	8	12	5	0	0														
4. Number of houses of the different sizes required to put an end to over-crowding in houses shown in Entry 1.	A P A R T M E N T S.										32										
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 and over.															
	2	4	13	10	3	-															
5. Additional surplus houses, or Addition... new houses required.	-	4	-	-	-	-															4
	1	-	1	5	3	-															10

Date 31st October, 1936.
.....

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland)
1928.

1. The number of dwelling houses inspected:-

(a) during year	...	...	...	...	121
(b) since 1st January 1931.	...	...	...	...	746
2. Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	20
(b) since 1st January 1931	...	...	...	...	259

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet ... Nil.
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year ... Nil.
5. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... One.
6. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink ... Nil.
7. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year ... Nil.
8. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so. Nil.
9. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... One.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
11. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) Nil.
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1) Nil.
13. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14(1) ... Nil.
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1). Nil.
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1):-
 - (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ... Nil.
 - (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ... Nil.
 - (c) /

(Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 - Continued).

(c) demolition orders have been made during year under
Section 16(3) and (4) Nil.

(d) closing orders have been made under Section 16(3)
and (4) Nil.

16. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following
on undertakings under Section 16(2) Nine.

17. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation
during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice
under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 One.

8. Other Matters Calling for Comment.

NUISANCES: Quite a number of written and verbal complaints have been received, all of which were investigated and dealt with without the necessity of serving notices under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The nature of the nuisances dealt with may be summarised as follows:- Choked drains, depositing of offensive matter, smoke omissions, and offensive smells emanating from premises and arising from the keeping of pigs in close proximity to dwelling houses. One place where these animals were kept has been closed down and the nuisance has thus been abated.

In this connection a number of further complaints have been made by householders direct to Dr. Rae, Chief Medical Officer of Health, regarding the keeping of these animals, the complaints being the presence of offensive smells and of rats.

Byo-laws as to Pig-styes were made by the Council a number of years ago under Section 35 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, where it is laid down that no Pig-stye shall be erected at less distance than fifty yards from any house, street or place frequented by the Public. The majority of the premises referred to have been in existence for many years and are situated close to dwelling houses. It may be argued that these smells do not cause infectious diseases, but they do diminish the natural resistance of the individual to disease and certainly cause great inconvenience and annoyance to neighbouring householders who have to keep their windows constantly shut. I, therefore, beg to recommend that in the interest of public health, steps be taken to prohibit the keeping of pigs at a less distance than fifty yards from any dwelling house.

9. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES: Applications for the renewal of the two private slaughter-houses were received and granted. These are kept in a reasonably satisfactory state of cleanliness, and lime-washing is carried out regularly. Daily inspections are made of all carcasses, and when any departure from the normal is found the Meat Inspector is notified.

The total animals slaughtered for the year ended 31st December, 1936 is -

Cattle	...	...	2,489
Sheep	...	...	4,460
Pigs	...	...	<u>112</u>
Total	...		<u>7,061</u>

as compared with 9,995 during 1935.

10. SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

- 1.(a) Dry Closets: 1; one serving one tenant.
- (b) Privy Middens: None.
- (c) Ashpits: None.

2. Water Closets used in common.

By 2 tenants	...	...	...	90
By 3 tenants	...	...	...	49
By 4 tenants	...	...	...	31
By 5 tenants or more	..	...	...	<u>10</u>
Total.	...	...	...	<u>180</u>

3. Houses without inside water supply and sink ... 116.

The action taken and proposed to be taken by the Town Council when dealing with defective and unfit houses will reduce considerably the number of houses which have not an inside water supply and sink. It would be unwise meantime to call upon certain owners in view of probable procedure under the Housing (Scotland) Acts.

The number of water closets used in common has been considerably reduced as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts, and in all new houses and houses reconstructed a separate convenience for each dwelling house is being provided.

11. SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES, COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, BURIAL GROUNDS.

(a) The schools in the Burgh are kept in a very satisfactory condition. The lavatories and all other places are regularly cleansed.

(b and c) Factories and Workshops: Periodical visits of inspection have been made to these premises, and generally, the conditions under which employees earn their living were found to be satisfactory.

(d) Common Lodging Houses: There are no common lodging houses in the Burgh. There is, however, one house let in lodgings, and on inspection it is found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

(e) Burial Grounds: There are no burial grounds within the Burgh. One interment was made under Section 69(2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

12. BURGH POLICE ACT - PROCEEDINGS:

In the Dean of Guild Court fourteen (14) warrants were granted for the erections and alterations to properties. Twelve (12) warrants for Minor Alterations were granted in terms of Section 40 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903: one notice under Section 164.

(4) Inverurie.

In general, the Sanitary Conditions of the Burgh are improving every year. New houses were erected with their relative Water Supplies and Drainage Systems. Several old houses were demolished while others were reconstructed and modernised by the introduction of sinks, water closets and baths.

Twelve houses were erected by the Local Authority under the 1930 Act, and other four are almost completed. A Scheme of twelve four apartment houses under the 1935 Act are nearing completion. Twelve houses were reconstructed under the Rural Workers Act and seven new houses were built by Private Enterprise.

The Local Authority have in hand a Development Scheme for the Construction of a large number of four and five apartment houses under the 1935 Act. It is anticipated that when these houses are erected an end will be put to the overcrowding conditions prevailing within the Burgh.

WATER SUPPLY: The Water Supply to the Burgh of Inverurie is derived from three different sources namely: Mill of Easterton, Keithhall, and Port-Elphinstone.

The water, which is obtained from natural springs situated in these areas, is of excellent quality, clear, transparent and suitable for all trade and domestic purposes.

In order to ascertain the quantity of water supplied to the Burgh, measurements were taken every month during the year and these were found to be as follows:-

	Mill of Easterton	Keithhall	Port-Elphinstone	Total gallons per min.
Jan.	423	94	15	532
Feb.	433	125	20	578
Mar.	376	75	12	463
Apr.	261	47	8	316
May	228	42	6	276
June	180	37	6	223
July	166	37	8	211
Aug.	150	31	5	186
Sept.	144	29	4	177
Oct.	135	29	4	168
Nov.	158	37	6	201
Dec.	173	47	7	227

The foregoing figures indicate very clearly the differences that occur in the quantity of water supplied to the Burgh during the year.

In the month of February the supply was 578 gallons per minute which is equivalent to 185 gallons per head while in the month of October the supply was as low as 168 gallons which give an average of 53 gallons per head per day.

At different times during the year the settling tanks and reservoirs were cleaned out and the filter beds renewed.

All valves and other apparatus were carefully examined to ensure their working in a satisfactory manner. The Water Mains were scoured out practically every month to ensure the public obtaining as pure a water supply as possible.

New six inch and four inch Cast Iron Water Mains were laid to meet with the requirements of the Housing Scheme at Middlemuir Road.

SEWERS: All the Main Sewers and Private Drains are being kept in a very satisfactory condition.

The overflow from Brandsbutt Reservoir is connected with the main Sewer at the top of North Street and the water therefrom helps to keep the Sewer at this part of the Town in a very clean condition.

During the year new drains were laid in connection with the following:- 24 Houses Middlemuir Road; 6 Houses Barclay Road; 3 Houses Port-Elphinstone; 6 Houses Burn Lane; 2 Houses Saphock Place.

SCAVENGING: The Scavenging of the Burgh is still being carried out in a very satisfactory manner. In order that every street receive the attention of the Scavenger the Burgh is divided into three Sections namely:-

- No. 1 Section: Victoria Street, North Street, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road and other side Streets and Lanes leading therefrom.
- No. 2 Section: West High Street, Market Place, (East and West side) High Street, St. James's Place, and all side Streets and Lanes leading therefrom.
- No. 3 Section: Port-Elphinstone.

The first two sections are swept daily and the third is cleansed every Tuesday and Friday forenoon.

This is now the seventh year since the Council has adopted the alternate system of Removal of Household Refuse, and everything so far has worked out in a very economical and efficient manner.

The Method of Removal is as follows:

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday forenoon:- Keithhall Road, High Street, Market Place, (East and West side), Souterford Road, West High Street, Westfield Gardens, Middlemuir Road, Blackhall Road, and Victoria Street with all side Streets and Lanes leading therefrom.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon:- St. James's Place, Upper-boat Road, Manse Road.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Forenoon:- North Street, Saphock Place, Watt Crescent, Gallowfold Lane, Mortimer Lane, Pirries Lane, Constitution Street, Harlaw Road, Garioch Road, King Street, Queen Street, and Princes Street with all Lanes leading therefrom.

An extra cart is now employed to remove the Household Refuse from Port-Elphinstone on Monday, Wednesday and Friday forenoons.

All refuse from shops and other Business premises is removed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The only Ashpits within the Burgh are those in use at Schools, houses in the outlying districts, and by the Scavengers.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH: The Table on page 121 shows the number of houses having the use of Water Supply, Sinks, and Water Closets, etc., within the Burgh.

During the year several proprietors were called upon to instal Water Closets, Sinks, and Water Supply into the properties belonging to them.

The number of new fittings installed was as follows:-
43 Water Closets, 10 Sinks, 33 Sets of Sink and Tub, 33 Baths and 67 Wash Hand Basins.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF BURGH.

LIST OF HOUSES HAVING THE USE OF AND WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Distribution of Tenants:--	No.	Water Supply Inside	Water Supply Outside	No.	Sinks Inside	Sinks Outside	No.	Water Closets Inside	Water Closets Outside	No.	Wash Tubs Inside	Wash House Outside	No.	Baths in House	Baths Out-side.
Having Separate use of:--	1104	1062	42	1104	1062	42	727	656	71	500	336	164	429	429	-
Where 2 houses	40	5	15	40	5	15	160	9	71	158	1	78	2	1	-
3 Houses	15	1	4	15	1	4	108	-	36	78	-	26	-	-	-
4 Houses	12	-	3	12	-	3	212	1	52	368	2	90	8	-	2
5 Houses	15	-	3	15	-	3	10	-	2	25	-	5	-	-	-
6 Houses and over	57	-	8	57	-	8	26	-	4	114	-	21	-	-	-
TOTALS	1243	1068	75	1243	1068	75	1243	666	236	1243	339	384	439	430	2

NUISANCES: Systematic Inspection is made throughout the year of the whole Burgh in order to ascertain what nuisances exist, and requiring the attention of the parties responsible. Altogether 491 inspections were made, 27 complaints were received and 72 nuisances were dealt with and remedied.

The Nuisances consisted chiefly of Defective Sanitary fittings, drains, water pipes and general disrepair in houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: During the year the following cases of infectious diseases and Tuberculosis were notified:- Scarlet Fever 30; Diphtheria 43; Pneumonia 4; Erysipelas 2; Tuberculosis - Pulmonary 1; Non-Pulmonary 5.

Inspections were made in practically every case and disinfection carried out.

SCHOOLS: There are three Schools in Inverurie and one at Port-Elphinstone. These four schools are kept in a very good state of repair. The Schools are kept very clean and tidy, and opportunity is taken during week-ends or holidays for disinfecting the class-rooms, etc.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There are four Offensive Trades carried on within the Burgh namely: Two Hide and Tallow Companies and two Gut and Pudding Manufacturers. The Hide and Tallow Companies' works are visited practically every other day while the Gut premises are visited monthly.

All those premises are kept in a very clean condition, being washed down daily and the rubbish removed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE: The Public Slaughter-House which is owned by the Town Council is situated in premises off North Street, and consists of 9 Cattle Byres; 8 Slaughtering Booths and 4 Cattle and Sheep pens.

The various slaughtering booths are let to Local Cattle Dealers and Butchers yearly, and they are held responsible for the keeping of same in a clean and satisfactory condition. The walls and floors are washed down daily after slaughtering is over.

The number of animals killed at the Slaughter-house during the year ending 31st December, 1936 was as follows:

Oxen	Bulls	Heifers	Cows	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
4,565	188	8,297	3,302	18,264	31	144

Total number of animals killed: 34,791.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: There are Twenty Factories on the Register including Laundries, and Twenty-three Workshops. 88 Inspections were made of these premises during the year and on six occasions it was found necessary to call upon the owners to clean their premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE: There are no houses in the Burgh set aside as may be termed "Common Lodging Houses".

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS: The following were on the Register for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

Cow-Keepers. There are eight persons who keep one or two cows principally for their own use, and any milk left over is generally sold to friends or neighbours.

Retail /

Retail Purveyors of Milk. There are ten persons who retail milk to customers throughout the Burgh. Five of these are Farmers who sell their milk wholesale to Dairies in Aberdeen and retail the balance to customers within the Burgh.

Inspections are made during the year of all premises and vehicles but these are generally kept in a very satisfactory condition.

(5) Kintore.

Information regarding the Sanitary Conditions of Kintore Burgh is contained in the Report submitted by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector for the Central Division of the County.

(6) Oldmeldrum.

The outstanding features in the Sanitary and Housing Conditions of Oldmeldrum are given by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector in his Report for the Central Division.

(7) Rosehearty.

WATER: Serious scarcity of water was experienced and the Town Council employed a water diviner to prospect for a new supply on the ground near the present filters at Mounthooly. Four wells were sunk and samples obtained from each: 3 were found unsuitable for domestic use and 1 fair but suitable. Owing to the small yield from the good spring it was decided, on grounds of cost, to abandon the supply.

It is unfortunate that no new supply is available as the increase of modern sanitary accommodation is a serious drain on the present system. In the near future the Town Council will be faced with a very expensive water scheme which will increase the rates alarmingly unless Government Assistance is obtained.

Eight connections were made to the water mains, 8 sinks provided and 3 baths fitted up.

DRAINAGE: The drainage system functioned efficiently and the sewers are in good working order. The house drains of 8 properties were connected to the public sewers. Eight smoke tests were applied to house drains.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Table Showing Sanitary Accommodation.

One inside sink to each tenant	...	...	160
One outside tap to each tenant	...	95	
" " " " two tenants	...	8	
" " " " four "	...	1	
" " " " five "	...	<u>3</u>	107
One pillar well used by one tenant	...	1	
One water closet to each tenant	...	...	187
" " " " two tenants	..	...	7
One pail privy to each tenant	...	81	
" " " " two tenants	...	4	
" " " " four "	...	3	
" " " " five "	...	<u>2</u>	90
Ashbins	...	...	312
Ashpits	...	...	9

The following notices were served on property owners for additional sanitary accommodation, viz:

Under Section 20 of the Housing (Scotland)	
Act 1925 for Water Closet accommodation.	40
Under Section 40 of the Housing, Town	
Planning (Scotland) Act 1919 for Water	
Supply and Sinks.	53

The result of these notices will be reported in the next annual report.

SCAVENGING: The cleansing work is well carried out and the sea tip gives no cause for complaint. A proper covered dust cart was purchased by the Town Council at a cost of £40.

HOUSING: The Town Council purchased sufficient ground for a comprehensive scheme at Brucklay Street and the erection of 20 houses, consisting of 12, 3-apartments, 6 4-apartments and 2 5-apartments, was commenced. Six houses were made fit for human habitation by property owners. Ninety informal notices, under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, were sent out to property owners drawing their attention to the condition of the properties. A new re-housing scheme is under consideration for the erection of a number of houses on derelict sites in the town.

Under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935, 428 notices were sent out to the inhabitants giving the "Permitted Number" of each house. An explanatory circular was also enclosed outlining the provisions with regard to overcrowding.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT: Eight applications were approved for subsidy under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act. These consisted of: Complete reconstructions and addition of sanitary accommodation 3: New roofs and addition of sanitary accommodation 3: Addition of bathroom 1: Addition of bedroom and bathroom 1. The adoption of this Act will be a help to property owners who intend improving their houses to suit modern requirements. One application was refused.

DAIRIES: The 7 registered dairies were fairly well conducted. Six intimations were sent out for limewashing. Forty cows are kept.

NUISANCES: Very few nuisances were reported and verbal intimation had the desired effect.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: Twenty five cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year. Scarlet Fever 8: Diphtheria 14: Erysipelas 2: Pneumonia 1. Thirty inspections were made and 23 houses disinfected.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS: One set of plans was passed for the reconstruction of the Police Station by the Aberdeen County Council.

SCHOOL:- The premises were kept very clean by the Caretaker.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES: As reported last year modern public conveniences are urgently required for both sexes near the shore.

STREET LIGHTING: The Grampian Electricity Company extended their mains to the town and street lighting was installed.

(8) Turriff.

WATER SUPPLY: The main source of supply to the burgh is obtained from the farm of Barnyards. The water is of excellent quality and is naturally filtered by means of the gravelly nature of the subsoil, but as reported previously, the quantity available varies considerably according to the rainfall etc.

The rate of flow is measured regularly and the average figures for each month of the year were as follows:-

January	...	340,000	gallons per 24 hours.
February	...	360,000	" " "
March	...	320,000	" " "
April	...	230,000	" " "
May	...	81,000	" " "
June	...	60,000	" " "
July	...	42,000	" " "
August	...	130,000	" " "
September	...	120,000	" " "
October	...	73,000	" " "
November	...	140,000	" " "
December	...	210,000	" " "

The consumpt of the town is estimated to be 120,000 gallons per 24 hours and as the storage accommodation at Barnyards is only one day's supply, the auxiliary supply from Boggieshalloch was required from 1st May until 27th November.

This water is of the same excellent quality as Barnyards and is pumped to a storage tank situated above the town. The amount available from this source is about 460,000 gallons per 24 hours and as the pumping plant is capable of delivering about 10,000 gallons per hour and is duplicated in case of breakdowns, there is no danger of a shortage of water.

The only drawback to this supply is that the storage tank to which it is pumped is only at 270 ft. O.D. and as there are now a considerable number of houses built on the higher ground of the burgh, complaints are occasionally received regarding the low pressures. It is conceivable the time may come when a new and larger cistern will require to be built at a level high enough to serve the whole town adequately.

During the year application was made by Proprietors outwith the Burgh to have the town's water supply extended from Balmellie Road to their properties. This was granted and 250 yards of 3" main was laid down in August.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference.

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 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference.

The third of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

The fourth of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

The fifth of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

The sixth of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

The seventh of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

A further 200 yards of 4" main and 100 yards 3" main with necessary fire hydrants, scours, etc., were laid at Woodlands and this completes half of the housing site there.

All mains throughout the town are scoured regularly as also the two storage cisterns and very few complaints are received regarding this service.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM, SEWAGE PURIFICATION & DISPOSAL:- Very few complaints have been received regarding the sewage system which is well maintained and sufficiently ventilated. In two cases, however, the pipes seem to be laid without sufficient fall and this necessitates periodical flushing.

As reported last year the sewage system of Little Turriff is entirely separate from that of the town and is discharged direct to the Turriff Burn without any treatment. So far it has not been found possible to carry out the Town Council's proposal to provide a septic tank and filter chamber for this system, but it is expected this work will be put in hand in the coming year.

During the past year additional sewers have been laid at Woodlands in connection with housing there and comprise 110 yards of 9", 160 yards of 8" and 120 yards of 6" pipes with necessary manholes and inspections.

The method of sewage purification is by sedimentation tanks and filter beds. These are kept in good working order and a very satisfactory effluent is obtained which is discharged into the Back Burn and gives no cause for complaint.

The sedimentation tanks are cleaned out regularly and the sludge used as manure on town lands.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING:- The collection of household refuse etc. continues to be carried out by contract and the service works efficiently and smoothly. A collection is made thrice weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and the refuse disposed of by controlled tipping at a dump at Brodies Braes.

On Thursdays a collection of waste papers and trade refuse is made and during the year arrangements were made whereby this refuse is now burnt at a quarry situated on high ground outside the town. This procedure eliminates the nuisance of smoke and smell from the dump at Brodies Braes which has been reported on previously.

During the coming summer the Town Council propose to augment this service by a special once-weekly collection for garden refuse. This will be disposed of in the same manner as the trade refuse and it is hoped the slovenly practice of dumping stones and rotting vegetation in any odd corner of the town will cease.

The main streets of the town are swept daily, the remainder being attended to thrice weekly and the sweepings collected at a small toom at the burgh yard. This is emptied when required and tipped at the refuse dump.

One new scavenger's handcart was provided during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES:- There is one slaughter house within the burgh which is owned by the Town Council. The accommodation consists of 5 slaughtering booths, 4 byres and sheep pen, necessary blood tanks etc. and sanitary conveniences.

The /

The offal is removed regularly by arrangement with the local knackery, the blood is removed and buried or used as manure when required and the premises are kept in a clean and tidy condition.

All meat is inspected by Mr. W. A. R. Ogilvie, M.R.C.V.S., and the following table shows the number of animals killed during the year with the number of seizures and quantity destroyed.

		<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	
January	....	91	39	12	
February	....	78	33	10	
March	....	131	68	6	
April	....	107	36	3	
May	....	104	30	1	
June	....	120	42	2	
July	....	101	32	1	
August	....	74	28	1	
September	....	142	47	1	
October	....	91	30	8	
November	....	101	31	8	
December	....	125	30	9	
Total		1265	446	62	
Total seizures		7	-	-	Weight 3715 lbs.
Partial seizures		3	-	-	728 lbs.
Total		10	-	-	4443 lbs.

Eight carcasses were affected with tuberculosis, 1 dropsy, and 1 decomposition. In each case the meat was seized with the consent of the owner and disposed of to the local knackery.

In addition the following preserved foods were seized and destroyed with the owners consent as being unfit for human consumption:

94 lbs. various tinned meats.
78 tins various tinned fruits.
6 jars preserved herrings.
2 tins soup.
5 tins salmon.
2 gall. tins apples.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:- There are no offensive trades carried on within the burgh.

NUISANCES:- It has not been found necessary to serve any notices under section 19 of the Public Health Act during the year. The majority of nuisances occurring are caused by choked drains, defective sanitary fittings, etc. and upon verbal notice being given, these are remedied immediately and no further action is necessary.

The number of houses within the burgh without inside water supply is now 1.

The number of W.Cs. used in common by two tenants or more is now as follows:-

1 W.C. serving 2 tenants 107
1 W.C. serving 3 tenants 8
1 W.C. serving 4 tenants Nil.
1 W.C. serving 5 tenants Nil.

HOUSES /

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS:- One house in the burgh is licensed by the Local Authority as such and is registered for 12 lodgers. During the year 1052 beds were supplied.

The premises are inspected periodically and are found to be kept in a reasonably clean and wholesome condition. The sanitary arrangements are adequate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: The number of cases occurring within the burgh and notified at this office during the year was 22, 13 Scarlet Fever and 9 Diphtheria.

19 cases were removed to Isolation Hospital and disinfection carried out by the hospital staff while 3 cases were treated at home and disinfectants etc. supplied to the household by me.

SCHOOLS:- The public schools in the town continue to be kept in a very satisfactory manner and the sanitary arrangements are adequate.

During the year 12 intimations under Sec.57 of the Public Health Act were made to the Headmaster.

At the end of the year the question of providing a new block for the Infant Department was under review.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: The numbers of factories and workshops on the register are as last year, namely 17 factories and 34 workshops, and during the year 66 inspections were made. The premises were found to be in good condition generally and in no case was it found necessary to serve notice under section 2 of the Act.

There are no underground bakehouses or workshops within the burgh and no cases of homeworkers falling under the regulations.

BURIAL GROUNDS:- The two burial grounds within the burgh continue to be kept satisfactorily in all respects although very few interments take place in these.

The principal cemetery is outwith the burgh boundary.

BURGH POLICE ACTS:- Under these acts 1 notice was served to provide W.C. accommodation and 1 notice to introduce water supply and sink inside the houses. These were complied with.

HOUSING: Steady progress has been maintained during 1936 with the Town Council's housing programme and altogether 28 houses have been completed. These comprise 12 - 3 apt. flatted houses at Maurice Lane Site, 4 - 4 apt. cottages at Beaconsfield Terrace Site, and 4 - 5 apt. cottage type at Chapel Street Site, all built under the 1930 Act, while 8 - 4 apt. cottages were built at Woodlands without state assistance.

A further scheme was begun at Woodlands towards the end of the year, comprising 4 - 3 apt. cottages, 8 - 4 apt. cottages, and 6 - 5 apt. cottages, this being the first instalment for the abatement of overcrowding.

Eight houses are still required to house tenants of properties on which demolition orders have been served and in addition it is estimated that a further 10 houses may be condemned in the near future. The Town Council propose to have the necessary number built before 1938.

During the year the survey under the 1935 Act was continued and all properties have now been measured to ascertain the extent to which overcrowding exists under table 2. The result shows a further 18 houses to be overcrowded, but 3 houses having been de-crowded in the interval, the total houses overcrowded is now 64.

Report.

Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations. 1928.

1.	Number of dwelling houses inspected.						
	(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	31
	(b) since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	150
2.	Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation.						
	(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7
	(b) since 1st January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	99

Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892.

3.	Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during the year under sec.246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	...	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year	....	...	...	...	...	1
5.	Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owner to do so	...					Nil.
6.	Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec.246.	...	...	...	...		Nil.
7.	Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under sec.246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink.	...	...	...	...	...	1.
8.	Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	.	...	...	...	...	1.
9.	Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so.	...					Nil.
10.	Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under sec.246.	...	...	...	...		Nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1925.

11.	Number of houses of (a) one apartment and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of section 111.	(a)	None.
		(b)	

Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

12.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1).	...	...	Nil.
13.	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1).			Nil.
14.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1).			Nil.
15.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14(1).			Nil.

16. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of section 16(1). 7
17. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which, following on notice under section 16(1):-
 - (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit. 7
 - (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit. Nil
 - (c) demolition orders have been made during year under section 16(3). 7
 - (d) closing orders have been made under section 16 (3) (4). Nil
18. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under section 16(2) Nil
19. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scot.) Act 1930. Nil.
20. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders have in terms of section 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation. Nil.
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of section 34 towards cost of repairs and amounts so advanced. Nil.

Table showing Houses Erected by Town Council to date.

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	
1919 Act.					
Manse Terrace.			8		
1923 Act.					
Wallace Crescent.		4			
1924 Act.					
Wallace Crescent,					
Castle St. & Hillcrest.		27			
Woodlands.		18	16		
Hillcrest West.		16	6		
Castle Street.	4				
1930 Act.					
Hillcrest West.			28		
Deveron St.		2			
Chapel Street.		8		4	
Maurice Lane.		16			
Beaconsfield Terrace.			4		
Non State Aided.					
Gladstone Terrace.				2	
Woodlands.			8		
	4	91	70	6	171

(9) Peterhead.

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply to the Burgh during the year was sufficient for all purposes, but it was only with the strictest supervision that the supply was conserved to meet the requirements of the Herring Fishing Season and the increased demand made by the erection of a large number of modern houses. In the month of December the supply reached its lowest point when the reservoirs contained only $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons or about ten days supply.

It is unfortunate for this community that year after year restrictions have to be imposed on the legitimate use of water. I am afraid the same conditions will obtain till a considerable augmentation is made in the supply or increased storage provided in order to take advantage of the winter supply under normal conditions.

In addition to the increased demand, the supply at the source was considerably less than in former years, due to the exceptionally low rainfall. At the end of the year there were only $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in reserve, the lowest for a considerable number of years. It is therefore evident that there is every cause for anxiety as to the sufficiency of the present supply, especially in a year with an abnormally low rainfall. This is the first year that the reservoirs have not been filled during the winter months. The point has evidently been reached when the supply is not equal to the demand in a year with a rainfall below normal conditions.

It is expected that the work in connection with the construction of the new reservoir at Berryhill will commence early in the year so that it may be possible to use the reservoir for the collection of surplus water (if any) during the winter of 1937-38.

RAINFALL: The following is a record of the rainfall for the past year and the five preceding years, from which it will be seen that the 1936 fall is 4.69 below the average. In fact it is the lowest rainfall since 1921.

January	...	4.16
February	...	1.59
March	...	1.20
April	...	.90
May	...	.87
June	...	.70
July	...	3.90
August	...	1.42
September	...	3.99
October	...	2.28
November	...	2.08
December	...	<u>2.40</u>
1936	...	<u>25.49</u>
1935	...	34.34
1934	...	30.57
1933	...	26.77
1932	...	29.32
1931	...	29.92

The Bacteriologist has reported very favourably on the quality of the water during the year.

DRAINAGE: The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition, but several of the sewers have rather flat gradients and from time to time artificial means have to be resorted to for cleansing.

A large extension was made to the main sewerage of the town in the Buchanhaven district, principally to serve the new housing site. A 12" diameter pipe was constructed along the Foreshore from Buchanhaven to the Hospital with two 9" diameter pipes branching off in the line of the proposed new roads to Ugie Street. These sewers can be extended at any time to deal with further developments in the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL: All the sewage of the Burgh is discharged in its crude state from 10 separate outfalls into the sea, either below or near low water mark and no complaints have been received with regard to this method of disposal.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There is now only one Offensive Trade within the Burgh, Gut and Tripe Cleaning. The trade is carried on in premises belonging to the Local Authority connected with the Public Slaughterhouse buildings and there has never been any reason for complaint.

The Offensive Trade of manufacturing fish meal carried on for several years by Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell has now been closed down, the plant has all been removed and the premises extended to deal with other departments connected with their business.

HOUSING: During the year 52 new houses were erected and occupied, viz., 30 of three-apartment and 22 of four-apartment. Seventeen of these were occupied by families from overcrowded houses and 35 by families from condemned houses, a total of 205 persons being housed or an average of nearly 7 persons per house.

Tenders have been approved and accepted for 104 houses, viz., 19 of three-apartment and 85 of four-apartment. A number of these should be ready for occupation early in the year. Plans have been prepared for an additional 136 houses and tenders will be invited for a number of these at an early date. The Local Authority propose to provide 800 houses, 400 to replace houses which are to be condemned and 400 to relieve overcrowding. These will consist of:-

100,	5 apartment.
300,	4 apartment.
400,	3 apartment.

262 houses built under the 1930 Act are already occupied, viz., 3 two-apartment, 185 three-apartment and 74 four-apartment.

Building operations have been commenced on the 15½ acre site near Buchanhaven. The necessary services, drainage, gas and water have already been provided to allow building to proceed, and the necessary roads are presently in course of construction. When the Buchanhaven site has been fully developed it is proposed to concentrate on rebuilding on sites at present occupied by derelict or uninhabitable properties in or near the centre of the town.

I would repeat the remarks made in my last year's report, regarding the reconstruction of properties which in all probability will not be the subject of action for demolition or closure. There are quite a number of properties structurally good but lacking in separate water closet accommodation, hot water circulation, bathroom, larder, scullery etc. If these facilities were provided the houses would in all respects be considered fit for occupation for many years. No progress whatever has been made during the year in the reconditioning of properties, as the owners are quite unable or unwilling to meet the expenditure which would be necessary to render these houses in all respects fit for occupation. This is a very important matter affecting the housing conditions of/

of the working classes in the Burgh, the greater number of whom in all probability would not be allowed to occupy the comfortable and well equipped houses which are being provided by the Local Authority. In my opinion something should be done to overcome this difficulty which if left for an indefinite period will result in these properties becoming the slums of the near futuro.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE: There is only one Slaughterhouse within the Burgh, a modern and well equipped building belonging to the Local Authority.

The following are the details of the slaughtoring done:-

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Revenue
1337	953	218	3	£227. -. 6d.

During the year 49 carcasos were affected with Tuberculosis, 26 wholly and 23 partly, weighing 3 tons 10 cwts 2 qrs. all of which was condemned as unfit for human food and sent to Wm. Sim & Co., Manure Manufacturers, Aberdeen.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: There are 113 factories and workshops on the register, the majority of which are fishcuring yards. In several of these the sanitary accommodation was insufficient or unsuitable and steps were taken to enforce the provision of additional and separate sanitary conveniences.

SCAVENGING: The cleansing of the Burgh continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. Household refuse is collected four times weekly, Tuesday and Thursday being omitted. The refuse is tipped into the sea where it is washed away twice daily. The tipping bank was extended seawards during the year and there is now not the slightest cause for complaint.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: There are 14 dry closets within the Burgh, nearly all in connection with fishcuring premises.

The number of closets serving:-

<u>2 tenants.</u>	<u>3 tenants.</u>	<u>4 tenants.</u>	<u>5 or more tenants.</u>
205	164	115	108

There are 82 houses without any water closet accommodation, these are all in the Ronheads and Buchanhaven districts.

The number of houses without an indoor water supply is about 1100.

No special steps have been taken to enforce the introduction of a water supply and sink into each house or to reduce the number of houses deficient in sanitary conveniences. I think it would be desirable to ascertain in the first instance how many houses are likely to be closed as a result of inspection and afterwards to decide to enforce the introduction of a water supply and sink into houses which are considered to be otherwise in a good habitable condition and not likely to be the subject of action for demolition or closure.

The provision of separate water closet accommodation, sinks and water supply and other improvements in each house is not likely to materialise in the large majority of cases without financial assistance to the proprietors. It practically means that in nearly every case where such accommodation has to be provided, the number of habitable rooms in the house will be reduced by one in order to make room for W.C., scullery, larder etc. and naturally a curtailment of the living room accommodation will lead to more overcrowding.

As stated in my last year's report the provision of separate water closet accommodation for each house is prevented in the large majority of cases by:-

1. The financial circumstances of the owner.
2. Impending demolition or closure.
3. The inexpediency of improving houses which, owing to age or congestion should not be retained.
4. Practical structural and environmental difficulties.

There are none prevented by inadequate water supply.

SCHOOLS: There are six schools within the Burgh, all under the Aberdeenshire Education Authority. These are all in good condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no common lodging houses within the Burgh.

BURIAL GROUNDS: There are two Burial Grounds within the Burgh, both of which are satisfactory in every respect.

BURGH POLICE ACT: The following notices were served under the Burgh Police Acts:-

Cleanse and wash water closets used in common	7
Cleanse and wash stairs and passages used in common	3
Whitewash stairs and passages	52
Cleanse and purify dirty houses	1

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.

1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected:-	
(a) during year	265
(b) since 1st January 1931	5695
2. Number of dwellinghouses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-	
(a) during the year	16
(b) since 1st January 1931.	150

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	2
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year	2
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so	Nil.
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246	Nil.
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	Nil.
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	Nil.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 9. | Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so. ... | Nil. |
| 10. | Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... | Nil. |

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 11. | Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven | Nil. |
|-----|--|------|

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

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|-----|--|------|
| 12. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14(1) ... | Nil. |
|-----|--|------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 13. | Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14(1) | Nil. |
|-----|---|------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 14. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15(1) | Nil. |
|-----|---|------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 15. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16(3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14(1) ... | Nil. |
|-----|---|------|

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 16. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16(1) ... | 16 |
|-----|--|----|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 17. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16(1):- | |
| (a) | undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ... | Nil. |
| (b) | undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ... | Nil. |
| (c) | demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16(3) ... | 9 |
| (d) | closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) ... | 7 |

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 18. | Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16(2) | Nil. |
|-----|--|------|

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 19. | Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ... | Nil. |
|-----|--|------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 20. | Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16(3) been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... | Nil. |
|-----|---|------|

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 21. | Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 toward cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... | Nil. |
|-----|---|------|

UN SOUND FOOD.

I. MEAT.

Number of Soizures, Weights of Moat soized and reasons for seizuro.			
		<u>BEEF</u>	
	<u>Number.</u>		<u>Woight</u>
Tuberculosis	49	3 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs.	
Unsound condition	22		1 cwt. - qrs. 9 lb.
	71	3 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lb.	

II. OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Articles	Where seized	Quantities or weights.	Roasons for seizure.
Tinned Fruit	Various shops	32 tins	Decomposed.
Condensed Milk	Do.	1	Do.
Salmon	Do.	3	Do.

(10) Fraserburgh.

WATER SUPPLY: Fedderate. During 1936 the work of renewing the fencing around Fedderate Reservoir was continued. This was commenced during 1935, and it is hoped that sometime during 1937 the new fencing should be complete.

The lowest level of water recorded during the year was 394.20 O.D. on 6th November. This was 5.80 feet below overflow level, giving a storage capacity at this point of 24 million gallons. In 1935 the minimum figure was 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons.

Hillhead Supply. This supply was well maintained during the year.

For some time past it has been found that seagulls resting in the square concrete built collection reservoir at Hillhead found difficulty in rising off the water, and many were killed striking the top of the wall. Birds and feathers had to be periodically removed from the water surface. During the year wires were stretched across the Roservoir at a considorable distance apart, with a view to prohibiting seagulls from resting on this Reservoir.

At the time of writing this has proved most successful, as the birds are afraid to land on the water, and the periodical surface cleaning has not been necessary thoso past months.

General. At no time during tho year was it found necossary to curtail tho water supply to the town, and no restrictions were made in the uso of the water owing to shortage.

To allow for the re-surfacing of a section of the main road in the town, the water main was renewed in High Street and Cross Street. All servicos and connections were also renewed.

The /

The mechanical filters were thoroughly cleaned out, coated, and nozzles removed, cleaned and replaced. New nozzles of an increased diameter were supplied where the base plate showed wear.

The sand filters at Hillhead were regularly cleaned during the year. The outlet drainage points from these filters were thoroughly examined, and where they proved faulty new valves were fitted.

DRAINAGE: The main drainage of the Burgh is in a satisfactory condition. Extensions were carried out by 6" sewers in the new Housing Area to allow for the development at Gallowhill. The low lying sections in Broadsea and Noble Street received regular flushing.

Some considerable damage was occasioned to the main outlets south of the harbour, where disused boats were allowed to be taken for breaking-up purposes. During heavy weather these hulls were thrown on the sewer outlets, and replacements of flap valves and piping were necessary.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING: The system of cleansing and scavenging continues as in previous years, but it is the intention of the Council to introduce mechanical haulage, and to institute alternate day collection for the major part of the Burgh in place of the existing daily collection. This will be reported on at a later date.

NUISANCES: One hundred and nine complaints were received and attended to. These comprised in the majority choked drains. No legal proceedings required to be taken.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES: In the further inspection of houses in the Burgh it has been found that 175 houses will require to be represented under the 1930 Housing Act, as they are considered unfit for habitation. In connection with the Survey made under the 1935 Act, consideration has been given to the above figure of 175, and the net Housing requirements are as follows:- 3 Apartment, 165, 4 Apartment, 172, 5 Apartment, 40, and 6 Apartment, 2, a total of 379 houses. There is an estimated surplus of 37 houses, comprising 11 - 1 apartment and 26 - 2 apartment.

To date the Schemes in hand are 32 - 3 Apartment, 66 - 4 Apartment, and 9 - 5 Apartment, leaving a total of 272 houses still to be built.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES: The following are the particulars required in connection with Sanitary Conveniences of dwellings and the information given is the position at the end of the year:-

Number of houses without an indoor water supply			
		and sink	- 487.
Number of Water Closets used in common by			
		2 tenants	- 229
Do.	do.	3 tenants	- 106
Do.	do.	4 tenants	- 63
Do.	do.	5 or more tenants	- 23
Dry Closets.	Nil.		
Privy Middens.	Nil.		
Ashpits.	Nil.		

HOUSING - Private Enterprise. Two houses were completed by unassisted Private Enterprise during the year, and one is in course of erection.

HOUSING - (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The reconstruction of 4 houses under the Rural Workers Act was completed during the year, and two applications were considered and granted.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. 80 houses were completed during the year under the Slum Clearance Act. The total number of persons displaced from unfit houses as at 31st December, 1936, was 1213.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935. 16 houses were completed during the year under the Overcrowding Act.

HOUSING - GENERAL. Under the Housing Acts (1930 and 1935) there were under construction at the end of the year 91 houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE: 203 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year: Diphtheria, 86: Scarlet Fever, 87: Tuberculosis, 16: Erysipelas, 6: Pneumonia, 4: and Puorporal Fever, 4.

Of the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases 155 were removed to the Local Infectious Diseases Hospital, 10 to Peterhead, 6 to Aberdeen, 1 to Inverurie, and one was isolated at home.

182 visits of enquiry were made, 177 houses and 180 sets of bedding were disinfected. 452 intimations and clearance certificates were issued to schools.

FOOD INSPECTION: One factory exists within the Burgh, where curing and tinning of herring and tinning of meat are carried out. These premises are well kept, clean and in good condition.

At the public slaughterhouse, the only one within the Burgh, 86 seizures of unsound meat were made, all with Owners' consent, the total weight seized being 11,624 lbs., comprising 11,439 lbs. meat and offal and 185 lbs. mutton and offal.

The number of animals killed was:- Cattle - 1694, Sheep - 1298, and Pigs - 198.

57 seizures of preserved foods were made, consisting of tinned meats, fish, fruits and milk. In all 229 lbs. were destroyed, with Owners' consent, as being unsound and unfit for food.

GENERAL: The schools in the Burgh are all kept in good sanitary condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES: There is only one registered business within the Burgh, that of tallow melting.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES: There are no registered common lodging houses within the Burgh.

BURIAL GROUND: The Burial Ground is outwith the Burgh Boundary.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT: The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Police.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS: These are under the control of the County Veterinary Officer.
